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# **Southeast Asia Report**

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15 March 1983

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No. 1263

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SUON KASET INTERVIEWED ON AID TO KPNLF, DK IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Interview with Suon Kaset, the Spokesman for the KPNLF; date and place not specified]

[Text] Madam Suon Kaset, the spokesman for the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which is under the leadership of Mr Son Sann, the prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, recently returned from a trip to the battlefield. Fighting between the forces of the united front and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces has been going on since the end of 1982, with the united front succeeding in re-taking the "Daeng Kum" base. MATUPHUM interviewed Suon Kaset at length about the fighting and about various interesting movements concerning the problems of the Khmer coalition government. The following is based on the notes that were taken during the interview.

[Question] What are some of the important problems that the united front is now facing?

[Answer] We need medicines. The people who live in the refugee camps are luckier than those who live in Kampuchea. This is because, in Kampuchea, the people cannot obtain medical treatment and there are no medical supplies. When our soldiers go into Kampuchea, they take along some drugs such as quinine. You know that, at present, malaria is very bad in Kampuchea, especially in the rural areas. There, malaria is not controlled at all. We are trying to help these people. Thus, we need drugs to take into Kampuchea. But this is difficult to do since the people living in the villages along the border have little medicine.

Militarily, we are trying to initiate things because we cannot wait for Vietnam to launch a major offensive. At present, General Thach Reng has joined us at the combat headquarters. He is well known in American and Japanese military circles since he has been in our special combat unit. Since he returned and joined us last July, he has made changes in two of our guerrilla combat units and trained the forces in guerrilla

tactics. This has improved our fighting. As for operations this time, operations began last September when all the forces were ready to begin operations under the command of General Thach. We have carried on operations alone; we have not coordinated things with anyone. To date, we have achieved good results.

[Question] Would you please discuss the events of the past several days? There have been reports of fierce fighting between the Son Sann forces and the Vietnamese forces.

[Answer] I went to O-Bok in the Khao Don Lek area and passed by Ban Sa Haeng and Nong Chan in Sa Haeng. On the 31st, our forces attacked the Vietnamese base at Ban Ampil, which has already been reported. At Nong Chan, we began the new year by clashing with the Vietnamese, which is mentioned in the same report. But Vietnam is trying to return with stronger forces. We know that Vietnam has sent three additional units as reinforcements in preparation for our offensive. But so far, nothing has happened as expected. Vietnam has suffered heavy losses, and it lost its base at Ban Yang Daeng Kum.

At Kon Tri, they all fled in disorder. We have used hit-and-run tactics. Do you know that Vietnam is trying to stay in the populated villages in order to use the people as a shield? They hide in the homes of the people. Thus, we have first had to tell the people to leave so that they do not get caught in the fighting.

[Question] Concerning the reports that Prince Sihanouk will resign his position as president, is there any truth to these reports and how likely is this?

[Answer] He has not resigned. We have heard about a letter of resignation. But in his letter, he did not talk about resigning. I do not think that Prince Sihanouk intends to resign.

[Question] One point in this letter, which has been referred to as Prince Sihanouk's letter of resignation, mentions that one reason for Prince Sihanouk's dissatisfaction is that although foreign countries promised to provide support, he has never received any support. Does the Son Sann faction have any such problems?

[Answer] I don't know how many countries promised to give support to Prince Sihanouk. But concerning the support that we have received to date, only China has promised to give us military aid. Other countries have said that they would give us only humanitarian aid. Recently, when Prime Minister Son Sann visited Indonesia, Indonesia promised that it would provide medical aid. Japan has promised rice and medicines. Japanese units have distributed this rice along the border. At present, we are waiting for the aid promised us by China. Because when Son Sann visited China, Chinese officials promised that it would aid all three factions

equality. And China said that it would not allow us to be beaten because of a lack of weapons. Thus, we hope that China will fulfill its promise and provide this aid soon. At present, we need ammunition since the fighting is continuing. Even though we seize some from the Vietnamese forces, there is not enough.

[Question] It seems that Democratic Kampuchea is relying on a military solution to the Kampuchean problem while Asean and the United Nations have stressed a political solution to the problem. Are the military activities of this group in harmony with the political activities that Asean is carrying out?

[Answer] Prime Minister Son Sann has constantly said that strength is required in order to force Vietnam to negotiate and accept the resolution of the ICK (International Commission on Kampuchea). This is the only way to solve the problem. We want Hanoi to accept this resolution. We want the security provided by the U.N. resolution for the freedom of Kampuchea. But we cannot do this alone.

And the only way to get Hanoi to negotiate is to show Hanoi that it cannot win and that it cannot remain in Kampuchea.

However, we are there and we want democratic elections. We are confident that the non-communist group will win the election. We promise that if the non-communist group wins the election, Kampuchea will be neutral. Pol Pot will not be elected. But at present, we must fight Vietnam first. Since we want to strengthen the coalition government, we are doing everything possible to strengthen this government.

[Question] There have been rumors from diplomatic circles that Vietnam has approached Prince Sihanouk through diplomats from certain East European countries.

[Answer] As far as we know, Prince Sihanouk sent a telegram to the AP News Service denying this. Prince Sihanouk denied having had any direct contact with Vietnam.

[Question] Concerning the conference of non-aligned countries that will be held in New Delhi in March, what are the chances that Democratic Kampuchea will someday get its seat back?

[Answer] The problem is that at the last conference, Pol Pot lost his seat. It will be difficult to regain Democratic Kampuchea's seat at this year's conference. But during the vote on Democratic Kampuchea retaining its seat at the United Nations, many of the countries in the non-aligned group suggested this. If India says "no," this will mean that it is opposing the wishes of the majority, who support Democratic Kampuchea.

But our hope is that the majority will force India to invite Prince Sihanouk to deliver a speech, not during the debate on the problem or during the conference but just at a special time so that he can speak on the situation in Kampuchea. But it looks as if this will be difficult. At present, Vietnam is seeking votes among the satellites of the Soviet Union. However, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is seeking votes for Prince Sihanouk and so there is hope.

As for regaining the seat of Democratic Kampuchea, another way of going about this is for a country to draft a proposal on this matter. After that, we will seek countries to support this motion. And this motion must be recognized in order to place the matter on the conference agenda. It looks as if this will be difficult. But for this year, we are only hoping that Prince Sihanouk will have a chance to speak. At future conferences, we will bring up the matter of the seat again.

[Question] Nguyen Co Thach recently visited India and met with India's minister of external affairs. Thus, India will probably be even more obstinate about inviting Kampuchean representatives.

[Answer] We have some knowledge about the talks between Nguyen Co Thach and Narasimha Rao, the Indian minister of external affairs. At present, India agrees with the views of Vietnam. But how much pressure from the non-aligned countries will India be able to withstand? This depends on the member countries.

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USC: 42-775

MARCOS CLAIMS ON INSURGENCY DISPUTED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 4 Feb 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Governor Homobono A. Adaza disputed the statements of President Marcos that the insurgency problem in the Philippines is under control.

This was the theme in the speeches of Governor Adaza delivered over the weekend at the UN Walkers Club at the Manila Hilton and at Plaza Bustillos at the UNIDO meeting, the first ever held by the UNIDO in Manila.

"When, as the President said, farmers during the day and guerillas at night, then the problems of this administration really begins. When this condition takes place as the President admits, then the quality of the insurgency problem has changed. For what is now to prevent a doctor during the day to becoming a guerilla at night. A worker during the day, a guerilla at night. A student during the day, a guerilla at night," Adaza said.

"The Americans found to their eternal regret in Vietnam that when guerillas at night were farmers during the day, the insurgency problem became more difficult to fight. For farmers who are attached to the land are not easy to convince to become guerillas and when they are convinced, then the ball game begins to change," Adaza continued.

"The trouble with the Marcos administration is that it behaves as though it is greatest which it is not. Its assessment of the present problem of insurgency is not only erroneous, it is out of this world and contrary to the accurate assessments of those who have fought insurgency wars for a long period of time," Adaza further said.

CSO: 4200/363-E

MARCOS 'NOT THE WORST PRESIDENT'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 22-23 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by David Ompoc]

[Text] President Marcos is not so lucky these days. He failed to land on his favorite magic number "seventh" as among the "worst leaders" in the world today in a survey conducted by Jack Anderson of PARADE magazine. His consolation however, is that he be long to the honorable mentioned having occupied the eighth position.

The five criteria used in the survey were despotism in effectiveness, irresponsibility, personal greed and personal instability. I cannot sincerely agree on the results of the survey on the four areas of the criteria except personal greed. Certainly, Pres Marcos is not a worst despot as he has never ordered mass or indiscriminate execution of citizens except one Chinese citizen who was convicted for drug trafficking. All other executions were done in accordance with law.

On the issue of ineffectiveness and irresponsibility, the Anderson survey is not credible in so far as the President is concerned. If really Pres Marcos is not an effective and responsible leader, this nation should have collapsed a long time ago. That we are still existing and intact and in one piece over a period of 16 long yrs. that the President had been in power is one indisputable proof that our leader is extraordinarily effective and responsible.

On the charge of personal instability there is no iota of truth to it. So many controversies and crises have occurred during his term but there is no showing that the President panicked one way or the other. He has always resolved national issues decisively. In fact, the President's decision to place the country under Martial rule on Sept. 21, 1972 not actually knowing just how the people will react to it was a big gamble. This proves that the President is personally stable to implement his decisions happen what may.

Personal greed as one of the criteria considered in the survey is a subject that Pres Marcos would probably flunk. With persistent feedbacks about self-enrichment among his cronies and relatives engaged in "mining industry," the logical conclusion is that personal greed may have occurred and intervened

in the presidential mind in the course of running the affairs of the state.

The over all assessment of the Anderson survey that includes our President as one of the worst leaders in the world today is hardly credible among Filipinos who are knowledgeable of what's going on in this nation. "Worst" is a description in the superlative degree. This column is a consistent critic of the bad policies of Pres Marcos but in conscience it cannot agree with the opinion expressed in the survey. At most, we may have a bad president but definitely not the worst.

CSO: 4200/362-E

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION CALLS FOR PRESIDENT TO RESIGN

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The two highest officials of government have been asked to end their rule or misrule of the country for the last 17 years. This was the position taken by the Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines.

'THE WEEKLY GUARDIAN' of Quezon City, a weekly paper tabloid, reported this in its January 13-19, 1983 issue. The report:

The Civil Liberties Union of the Philippines (CLUP) has urged the resignation of the Marcos-Virata government as the "only decent thing to do now" after having proven itself "incapable of developing our economy, restructuring our society and giving our people the freedom, dignity and justice they long for, a better life and a brighter future."

Citing the administration's 17 years of rule, the CLUP called on the Marcos-Virata government to "look objectively at the condition of our people, to reflect dispassionately on what has brought us to this condition, and to accept the inevitable verdict: that it is time for it to relinquish power with as much grace and patriotism that it can muster" if only "to give our people hope for a new beginning."

In its statement on the commemoration of Dr. Jose Rizal last Dec. 30, the CLUP, headed by Sen. Jose W. Diokno, has stressed that the Marcos-Virata government "cannot escape responsibility for the pitiful state of the nation."

The statement further said: "They and only they have held power since 1965--since 1972, virtually unlimited power. They and only they have welcomed the dictates of the World Bank and IMF with open arms and closed minds, dictates that tied us so tight to the international economic order that we have no control over whether we flourish or flounder, feast or fast.

"The crisis of the world economy did not cause our difficulties--it only aggravated them. The cause of our hardships is the economic and social policies of the Marcos-Virata government, policies that are both unsound and poorly implemented. Unsound because they neglect the needs of our people and ignore the wealth of talent of our citizens and the richness of our natural resources. Poorly implemented because of corruption, cronyism and plain inefficiency."

The union said in the 17 years of the government's rule, the economy grew but did not develop, and that the country has produced more, but not enough of what the people need--what it produced has benefited only a few.

"We have grown more rice, but more of our people have less to eat," it added, "Our exports increased, but our imports increased more."

The statement noted that the country's growth rate has been erratic, has become less each year since 1978 and is now the lowest in ASEAN.

This year, for the first time in 21 years, the union further noted, it has been smaller than our population growth. "And it has been achieved at the cost of an alarming increase in foreign debt and inflation," it added.

Our foreign debt, continued the statement had multiplied eight times, from US\$2.2 billion to US\$18 billion and that amortizations and interest this year ate up 91 percent of our export earnings. "Much of the debt has not been invested properly or productively, so that the value of our country depreciated. Its dollar value declined from P6.78 in 1972 to P9.16. Its purchasing power dropped to 26 percent of what it had been in 1972, as the cost of living rose 380 percent," it said.

The union further reported: "Workers' real wages have plunged. Farmers' real incomes have plummeted. Unemployment has become so severe that no official statistics on under-employment have been released after 1977, and none on open unemployment for 1982. Poverty has spread and inequality widened: from 1971 to 1980, according to government surveys, the average real income of the bottom 30 percent of our families dropped 20 percent, while that of the top 5 percent rose 30 percent. In 1977 the latter was 21 times the former. By 1980, it was 34 times.

"Not only has the standard of living of most Filipinos deteriorated, so too has the quality of life. Basic human needs have been neglected. Basic human rights systematically violated.

"With every year that has passed our society has become more militarized, military abuses have increased. Villages, even a whole municipality, have been hamletted.

"Our educational system has been redirected to suit the demands of multinational corporations. Our churches had been pilloried, socially committed church people hounded. The sovereignty of our people, internal and external has been nullified.

"Dependence on the U.S. government and multinational has deepened. In exchange for a yearly rental of US\$100 million in military and security-related aid, the U.S. military has been granted both unhampered control over its bases here and the authority to take part in "security activities" outside base areas. Our survival as a people is thus subject to the whims and prejudices of the U.S. government.

"Indeed, the Marcos-Virata government's need for dollars has become so acute that it has been reduced to the ignominy of selling permanent Philippine residence and perhaps even citizenship to Hong Kong Chinese for a paltry investment of US\$200,000, although according to Central Bank records, for every dollar that foreign investors have brought into our country since 1973, they have taken out US\$1.67 in profits, fees and royalties.

"Who knows what else the Marcos-Virata government might give the U.S. government in exchange for increased rentals when the RP-US Military Bases Agreement is reviewed in 1983?"

CSO: 4200/362-E

## SPECULATION ON TWO PARTY SYSTEM

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text] Listen to this. There's a move to restore the two party system and Comelec Chairman Vicente M. Santiago is in favor of it. Not only that. He also urged the implementation of the constitutional amendment limiting accreditation to the two major political parties.

### Strong Leadership

Santiago was reported saying that the two-party system makes for strong leadership. He added that this system is in keeping with tradition and the political temperament of the people. Well said. And bravo! The Comelec chairman's pronouncements could well have been spoken by anyone else who sincerely favors the two-party system.

### Convenient

However, consider Santiago's second preference--that the constitutional amendment limiting accreditation to the two major political parties be implemented. Isn't this move another clever political maneuver that would favor the administration? For right now, the only accredited party is the KBL. Whichever second party is accredited would most likely be one it can easily lick. For how could the administration allow an already strong opposition party to become even stronger by way of accreditation? It isn't even far-fetched to say that such accreditation would go to an alleged opposition party that is weak--if not an outright token opposition party.

### Nothing Wrong

There is actually nothing wrong with a multi-party system. What is wrong is the one-sidedness of our election rules. In a fair and honest electoral contest, the two strongest parties would come out--thus bringing to reality the two-party system itself even without benefit of legislation. On the other hand, even if a law dictates that a two-party system exist, this is nothing but a hollow exhortation if such a system is only intended to perpetuate one and to exterminate the others, now existing, that will perforce

be made to execute a self-destruct action in compliance with the two-party regulation.

Is it the NP?

Will the second accredited party be the Nacionalista Party? This party appears to be it. For it was the party that participated in the last presidential elections. Of course, the NP--with Mr. Alejo Santos as standard bearer--was viewed as nothing more than a token opposition. For most of the credible opposition leaders had opted to boycott the elections on the basis that it would not be reflective of the people's will--considering the one-sidedness of the election rules.

No Choice

Anyway, the true opposition has no choice. Said accreditation of a second party would indeed present a picture that would display the implementation of a two-party system. But in truth and in fact, it is nothing more than a strengthening of the political party that the ruling party--the KBL--prefers to be its convenient opponent. As for the other opposition parties, they may still join the elections. But the cards will be stacked against them. A two-party system simply means that two political parties will be favored, will be privileged. For example, either accredited party can be represented in the board of election inspectors. As for the others, they will just have to content themselves with the reality that political injustice under this regime is as real they had known it these past years.

CSO: 4200/362-E

# MILITARY ACCUSED OF IGNORING COURT

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo D. Fabular]

[Text] Former Senator Jose W. Diokno said the military no longer obeys decisions promulgated by the highest tribunal (the Supreme Court) especially on cases of detained political prisoners.

The disclosure was made during an interview with newsmen at the PDP headquarters Saturday after meeting with local lawyers defending the case of detained PDP opposition leader Ribomapil Holganza Sr. and six others charged with rebellion.

The former senator said, the military no longer obeys the Supreme Court and that the highest tribunal is doing nothing about it.

Diokno who cited the case of one Gilbert Torres who was detained by the military for alleged subversion activities said the Supreme Court sometime in August last year ordered for his release after having found no evidence against him.

The military, however, continue to detain Torres in defiance of the order of the Supreme Court, Diokno pointed out.

He said the military will only release Torres on orders of President Marcos.

Diokno said he has filed several motions of contempt against the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in the Supreme Court in connection with the case.

The Supreme Court, however, did not act on the motions, he added.

Diokno arrived here Saturday morning together with lawyer Rene Sagisag to confer with lawyers of the subversion case against detained Central Visays PDP Secretary General Ribomapil Holganza and six others.

Holganza, his son Joey, Dr. Felimon Alberca and five other suspected New People's Army commanders were arrested here last December 25 following a shootout in an alleged CPP-NPA safehouse.

Diokno said they will fight for the release on bail of Holganza and company despite the fact that a Presidential Commitment order has been issued against them.

Diokno charged that the arrest of the PDP leaders and company is part of the administration's attempt to discredit opposition political parties.

CSO: 4200/362-E

STUDENTS BACK DETAINED LEADERS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo Fabular]

[Text] A statement of support for the accused opposition leader, Ribomapil Holganza Sr., his son and five others charged with rebellion was issued yesterday by a group of students.

The University of San Carlos (USC) Students Coalition in their statement for support stated that the arrest of the Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) leaders was another human rights violation.

They claimed that after a series of military crackdowns on labor unions, the church and the media, it was followed by a suppression of legitimate political opposition groups with the arrest of Holganza.

The students cited the Habeas Corpus petition and a writ to the Holganza case filed with the Supreme Court by counsel Jose W. Diokno December 28, 1982 as proof to the violation.

The students quoted the petition as follows: "although the military states that petitioners had been under surveillance for sometime, they were arrested without warrant and in the case of Ribomapil Holganza Sr., Ribomapil Holganza Jr. and Dr. Filemon Alberca without even a Presidential Commitment Order (PCO)."

As observed in the series of human rights violations, arbitrary arrests and detentions are subjected to the suspects the students coalition said.

"Such action is just another concrete manifestation of the present regime's fascist scheme and maneuvers' they added.

They pointed out that "the US imperialist and Marcos dictatorship, under the umbrella of national security and national development had caused these chaos and terrorism being suffered by the Filipino people today."

With this the statement concluded, "We express our wholehearted support for the detainees and for the human rights crusade." The group also appealed to all concerned citizens to do the same.

CSO: 4200/362-E

SIDELIGHTS ON HOLGANZA TRIAL

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] These were highlights of the preliminary investigation held yesterday at the city fiscal's office.

As early as one o'clock in the afternoon hundreds of people have gathered in front of the Ramos Supermarket. The media was in complete force.

There were groups of students bearing placards, a group of urban poor, the peasantry and professionals who came as far as Davao, Cagayan de Oro City and Bohol--all sympathizers of the accused PDP leader.

On arrival of Ribomapil Holganza Sr. and company who were escorted by military guards people cheered and clapped their hands. Some women were shedding tears for them.

Everybody was trying to shake hands with Holganza and some of them even embraced him.

It was a moment full of emotions. For the poor, the peasantry and the students who came to witness the preliminary hearing, Holganza was regarded as the underdog.

The entire floor where the offices of the city fiscals are located was jam-packed with people.

Although the hearing was made at the office of Fiscal Jufelinito Pareja and the door was closed because it was already filled with the parties involved in the case and members of the media, the people remained until the hearing was adjourned.

When Holganza and company came out of the preliminary hearing the waiting sympathizers sang for them the song "Ang Bayan."

At this point we can again see people crying now including men and even some of the clerks of the fiscal's office.

After the song, the accused were whisked away by the military passing through the back door, leaving media men and hundreds of people in front of the supermarket waiting for Holganza and company in vain.

'REAL SUBVERSIVES' DESCRIBED

Cebu, City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text] It has become convenient on the part of some people in the government to tag faces they don't like as subversives. Sometimes, it is done on an individual basis. At others, on a wholesale basis as in the case of the We Forum staffers and contributors. It seems subversive is the magic word that assures success in either harassing or jailing people who don't toe the administration line.

The Irony

The Irony in this practice of conveniently branding as subversives those who express dissent with the present dispensation is the fact that some people in the government, whether in the civil or military service, are used as tools to carry out the obnoxious task of clapping some innocent people in jail. For it is a reality that there are good civil servants or military men under this administration. People who are only making a living while at the same time rendering services to the republic. Next to the innocent victims who are unjustifiedly tagged as subversives, these government men are the next victims. For without their wanting to, they are made accessories to a crime against fellow men over which they will have to grapple with their consciences not only now but even in the years to come.

But Who?

If some of those who are tagged as subversives are not so, then who are the real subversives? They are among us. The smugglers, technical or otherwise, and the government men who connive with them. The government executives who connive in the perpetration of graft and corruption. The Comelec officials who make possible the rape of our democratic processes, who subvert the will of the people. Yes, the real subversives are those who enjoy the bounty of this country and yet help erode its foundations by making a mockery of the truth as well as the laws of the land.

## The Second Group

Of course, the second group of subversives are the people who have grown disenchanted with the system, those who find peaceful alternatives useless, people who are now resorting to the use of arms and violence. However, they are only the byproducts, so to speak, of the injustices, the unfairness, the corruption, and oppression of the first bunch of subversives in our society--truly the people to blame for the whole mess we are in.

## The Target

To repeat, there are many good people in both the civil and military service. We owe much to these people. For they are the ones that make possible the continued existence of our republic. To them, we address this appeal. Know who are the real subversives and go after them. Make them your target. It could be your fellow worker in the office. If you have enough proofs of his shenanigans, denounce him to your boss. For he's giving a bad name to your office and to the administration. Even in the military, a fellow military man could be a subversive for being abusive. He should be disciplined--if not thrown out of the organization.

## Time to Begin

Yes, the time is now to begin a truly no-nonsense drive to make reforms. I'm sure that majority of our people would rather have a peaceful alternative to all the problems that we face. I'm sure the students, the laborers, the media men, the church leaders and the legitimate oppositionists would not mind if changes are effected without the use of violence. The important thing is to be sincere about what we intend to do with this republic. And for a start, let's do away first with half-truths, double talk, and down right lies.

CSO: 4200/362-E

## ACCUSED DISSIDENTS SEEN AS UNDERDOGS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 26 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by David Ompoc]

[Text] Use of handcuffs on suspects or detainees is not specifically mandated by law. It is largely left to the sound discretion of the law enforcers performing the arrest. It is a grave abuse of discretion to apply handcuffs on suspects charged with minor offenses for the reason that the danger of escape is quite remote. This is equally true to suspects who are prominent citizens in the community.

The Holganza case is a good example. Photos taken on Holganza in handcuffs have appeared in our local dailies. The picture doesn't look good to the general public who is aware of the nature of the offense Holganza is facing. The military is making Holganza a living hero by presenting him publicly in handcuffs. The truth is that application of handcuffs should only be made on notorious criminals charged with grave offenses as the danger of flight seems to be real.

Newspaper reports indicate the people's sympathy and support for the suspects of the Christmas Day incident during the preliminary investigation of the case in the City Fiscal's Office. This is natural because people are always inclined to the side of the helpless and the defenseless. Committed to the role of underdogs, the Holganzas' are gaining conscience supporters from all walks of life. Ribomapi Holganza is publicly known as an outspoken political dissenter opposed to the Marcos administration to the marrow of his bones but never as a violent rebel espousing violent methods to overthrow the existing order.

The crowd that witnessed the Holganza quiz allegedly made a loud noise and boos directed at the military lawyers handling the prosecution. This is unnecessary and uncalled for. Major Luis Kintanar and Major Melecio Amadora are merely performing their official duties, no more and no less. There is no reason to subject them to ridicule and jeers because like all public functionaries they are bound by oath to perform a duty no matter how difficult and painful it would entail.

Dedicated and honest law agents are the unsung heroes of our time. For a meager remuneration, they are in our midst to protect us from the depradations and violence of the criminal sector of society. Untold numbers of law enforcers have died in line of duty. Their widows and children are left destitute as the government provides only a pittance in terms of benefits. For this reason we can hardly blame the majority of our policemen from turning cowards in the face of great dangers.

CSO: 4200/362-E

BANK MOVES TO CURB EXTERNAL DEBT RISE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Feb 83 p 10

[Article by Resty Perez]

[Text] The Monetary Board of the Central Bank (CB) adopted Friday a package of measures designed to keep the country's total short-term foreign loans and revolving credits to the end-1982 level of \$4 billion.

CB Governor Jaime Laya said that one of the controls adopted requires a firm to submit a capital build-up program as a condition for the approval of its application for a short-term foreign loan.

This program is expected to minimize future availments of short-term loans by requiring firms to instead meet their capital requirements through additional equity infusion by stockholders.

The CB has still to thresh out the mechanics of this requirement.

Other measures adopted by the board to control short-term loans call on CB to:

- Require all borrowers to obtain prior CB approval for all drawings on existing loans which would exceed the outstanding balance of their short-term debts beyond end-1982 levels;

- Limit approvals of new loans only to those which shall be paid before the end of the year;

- Require the applicants to submit projected earnings for 1983 which CB will use to gauge the firms' capacity to pay loans during the year; and

- Limit the renewed of existing revolving credit lines to the borrowers' outstanding balance as of end-1982.

Laya said that the CB will recall approved short-term loan and disapprove pending loan applications of firms that have not complied with CB-imposed conditions on short-term loan applications and reporting.

These measures were adopted by CB as part of its efforts to contain the country's total foreign borrowings this year to only \$2 billion.

About \$1.6 billion of the loan ceiling represents obligations with maturities ranging from two to 12 years.

CSO: 4200/363-E

MUSLIM LEADERS ASK FOR TALKS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by Nelly Sindayen]

[Text] Filipino Muslim leaders who gathered in Karachi for the Motamar-sponsored "peace and unity dialogue" Jan. 26-29 called for the resumption of the long-stalled peace negotiations between the Philippine government and Muslim leaders.

Resumption of peace negotiations was urged by the so-called "Karachi Declaration" for a "sincere, complete and final implementation" of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, the basis for granting autonomy to the country's five million Muslims.

The Muslim leaders who organized themselves into "the Philippine Muslim Solidarity Conference," called on the conference sponsor, the Motamar, to inform the Islamic Conference and the Philippine government of the "readiness and willingness" of certain factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (not of Chairman Nur Misuari's), the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization, and the leaders of the multisectoral Muslim community in the Philippines, to resume peace talks.

Signatories to the Karachi Declaration included former Congressman Rashid Lucman, former Senator Salipada Pendatun, Dr. Ahmed Alonto, Justice Mama Busran, Jolo Mayor Aminkadra Abubakar, Region 9 Speaker Nur Hussein Ututalum, assemblyman Al-Hussein Caluang, former Region 12 Speaker Abul Khayr Alonto, Assemblyman Ismael Abubakar, former Assemblyman Saidamen Pangarungan;

Sulu Vice Gov. Tupay Loong, Mama Masukat, Didagen Dilangalen, Mayor Jean Intan Ysin, Princess Putli Amilbangsa, former Lanao Gov. Tarhata Lucman, Sultan Dimapuno Datu Ramos, Prof. Jalaluddin de los Santos, Aleem Basher Idrs, Dr. Yusoph Lucman, Ustadz Abdul Wahid Maruhom, Ali Laguindab, Datu Udtog Matalam, Jr., Acmad Badron, and Sheik Moner Mama.

MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat were not present in the Karachi meeting although invitations were reportedly issued to them. Also absent was Macapanton Abbas Jr.

The Karachi declaration was viewed by some observers as a move to isolate Misuari who has been accused by the Philippine government of being a hard-liner and secessionist.

The Muslim leaders in their Karachi declaration also called on "our brethren in our homeland and abroad"--apparently referring to Misuari and company--to join them in their quest for "honorable, peaceful, and just political solution" to the conflict "within the framework of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines."

CSO: 4200/364-E

MADRASAH PLAN OKAYED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 83 p 28

[Text] President Marcos yesterday approved a program, backed by a \$136-million Saudi Arabia assistance fund, to upgrade the "madaris" and other Islamic educational institutions in Mindanao.

He said many of the problems plaguing the South are caused by misunderstandings rooted deep in history and that the program would work to hasten the assimilation of Muslims.

The President praised three Saudi officials for assisting the program, saying this was expressive of the mutual concern to strengthen national unity by simultaneously preserving Arabic traditions.

The Saudi officials were Muhammed Nasser Alboudi, Ali Mohammed Moktar and Mohammed Abdulrahman Albassam.

Education Minister Onofre D. Corpuz designated Director Minda Sutaria of the bureau of elementary education to head a task force to implement the six-point plan.

The plan, she said, would modernize curriculums for the 1,137 existing madaris (plural for "madrasah)," the traditional Arabic schools; establish training centers for ustadz (religious leaders) and guros; orient and re-train madrasah owners and administrators; put up "shariah" centers and organize islamic centers and other educational institutions into consortiums and similar operative linkages.

CSO: 4200/364-E

VIRATA OUSTER EXPECTED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Manny T. Lumanano]

[Excerpt] An alleged plot by Malacanang to oust Prime Minister Cesar Virata has been exposed by an independent tabloid based in Quezon City.

The WEEKLY GUARDIAN, in its December 8-14, 1982 issue, reported that Virata, the Number One technocrat in the government, would be removed as Prime Minister, if plans being firmed in Malacanang go through.

The GUARDIAN, quoting unnamed sources, said Virata would be replaced by Mrs. Imelda Marcos, "but on a round-about way."

Political observers saw the prime ministership as a jumping board for a shot at the presidency.

The GUARDIAN said Virata is being placed on the chopping board now because "he has bungled the economy."

The likely replacement of Virata was Local Government Minister Jose Rono, known for his intense obedience to the Marcoses. Other contenders include Labor Minister Ople and Defense Minister Enrile.

If Rono gets the prime ministership, he would not stay long, according to the GUARDIAN sources. At most he would stay there is for only one year.

Within that period, Rono is expected not to perform efficiently, according to GUARDIAN. The paper said Rono would do a Virata-repeat of economic bungling so that there would be enough reason for him to be kicked out.

GUARDIAN sources said there would be a clamor for Rono's removal. Petitions would pour in at Malacanang from all over the country and the various sectors, urging the appointment of Mrs. Marcos as his replacement.

As being planned, according to GUARDIAN, President Marcos would give in to the clamor for Mrs. Marcos. And after "consultation" with the KBL, he would appoint her as the next prime minister.

Mrs. Marcos would prove fit for the position, or so it would be made to appear, the GUARDIAN said.

GUARDIAN sources said it was not known whether the prime ministership would be the launching pad for her to succeed President Marcos.

CSO: 4200/363-E

EDITORIAL CONSIDERS VIRATA'S OUSTER

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 3 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Virata on the Way Out?"]

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata is reportedly on the way out. This development has caused disturbing effects in political circles in a nationwide scope.

It has been more than two years ago that Virata was elected by the Batasan Pambansa by a nearly unanimous vote--against only four abstentions--to the premiership under the modified parliamentary form of government. By all accounts, he has more than lived up to everyone's expectation that he even earned the uncomplimentary title--Viratax--because of the many tax measures enunciated by the Prime Minister.

With reports that he is on the way out, we feel that when the time comes, he will be the happiest man. We recall, on many occasions, he said "I have expressed to the President I would like to return to my previous occupations rather than go into this involvement. I believe I have been in government long enough and it's about time other people be given the chance to do their share in government. But, it so happens that they chose me for this new position. And so, as I told the President and the party, I will do my best to merit their trust and confidence."

Spoken over two years ago, these words were uttered by a man who seemed likely to be on the way out as Prime Minister of the Republic of the Philippines. What could be the reason behind this latest development is subject to speculation.

CSO: 4200/363-E

COMPUTERIZED RESERVIST LIST ORDERED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Feb 83 p 16

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, ordered yesterday the computerization of listing of all AFP reservists. The AFP has over a million reservists.

Ver issued the order in a speech during the launching rites of the search for the Ten Outstanding Citizen Soldiers of 1983 (TOCS) in Camp Aguinaldo.

The award is given to AFP reservists who have been outstanding in their fields of endeavor and their participation in AFP and government development programs.

Ver called on the reservists to help the AFP's Oplan "Katatagan" program against insurgency.

He ordered Brig. Gen. Alexander L. Felix, deputy chief of staff for home defense, to formulate programs to integrate security operations and development activities with emphasis on civil relations.

Through these program, he said, the AFP and government will be more closer to the people.

Ver also asked intensified civil relations down to the grassroot level and the popularization of the government's Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) program.

CSO: 4200/364-E

PHILIPPINES

ACCREDITATION FOR OPPOSITION PARTIES IN QUESTION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 3 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez yesterday said the accreditation of the UNIDO, LABAN and Mindanao Alliance (MA) by the Commission on Elections may not be possible under the proposed election code.

Minister Perez said the three political parties will not qualify for accreditation because at one time or another, the said parties called for a boycott of elections and referenda.

Perez also said the Nacionalista Party is also disqualified because it failed to satisfy the ten per cent requirement that it gathered in the number of votes in the last presidential elections.

He said the next elections will be on May 10, 1984 for the regular members of the Batasan Pambansa.

CSO: 4200/363-E

NPA ACTIVITIES FORCE SCHOOL CLOSURES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28 Jan 83 p 14

[Text] An entire barangay elementary school in Alcantara town along Cebu's southwest coast has been closed due to harrassments from a terrorist band, Cebu school authorities said yesterday.

Assistant School's Superintendent Simeon Dumdum, Sr. said all the teachers of barangay Candabong Elementary School and its student population of around 300 have refused to report for classes in the wake of harassments from remnants of a terrorist band once led by a slain leader Eber Temblor.

Temblor was slain recently by government troopers while allegedly trying to escape after his capture at the Candabong barangay school.

Remnants of the band suspect that the school's faculty had something to do with Temblor's capture. They destroyed a wall of the school and have been sending threatening words to the teachers, Dumdum said.

Temblor, who escaped from the town jail, gunned down the town mayor and four others before he was cornered by elements of the constabulary in barangay Candabong.

CSO: 4200/362-E

PHILIPPINES

NPA ATTACKS LOGGING CAMPSITE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5-6 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 40 heavily armed New People's Army (NPA) terrorists led by an amazon raided a logging camp in Butuan city last Tuesday and fled with 14 highpowered firearms, live ammunition and various radio electronic equipment authorities said today.

Brig. Gen. Pedro Zafra, Northern Mindanao PC regional commander identified the amazon commander as Maria Lourdes Alcala, a former detainee in Agusan del Norte.

In a report today to P.C. Chief Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Zafra said the firearms taken by the terrorists included one M-60 machinegun, three M-16 armalite rifles, three garand rifles, one browning automatic rifle, a 22-caliber rifle with telescopic sight, one 12 gauge shotgun, three 22 caliber magnum revolvers, a rifle grenade and 2,000 rounds of assorted ammunition.

CSO: 4200/363-E

GOVERNMENT NEGLECT AIDS NPA PROPAGANDA

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 5-6 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Dione M. Fallarme]

[Text] Col. Oscar M. Florendo, the provincial PC/INP commander of Isabela with the no-nonsense image and who talks with a lot of sense, had a very interesting story to tell during the provincial peace and order council meeting held last week jointly with its Cabagan municipal counterpart.

He told the members present, especially the mayors, not to be deceived or misled into thinking that the absence of armed insurgents in their municipalities is an indication of non-infiltration by the disident organization the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

Public officials, he said, do not seem to realize that what is to be feared more is the politicalization part of the enemy's operations which is not easily discernible. The idea, he explained, is for their propagandists to point out the government's neglect of the people's well-being and the serious economic problems confronting the nation brought about by poor planning and graft and corruption among public officials. He said the NPAs were taking advantage of barrio folks' ignorance of the complicated economic processes to convince them of the government's many shortcomings and the inefficiency of those running it.

A typical example of the NPA's line of approach as cited by Colonel Florendo runs thus:

"How much do you use to pay for a bottle of coke before President Marcos came to power?"

The answer, of course, would be something like 10 or 15 centavos. Compared to the present price, it is indeed almost 1,000 percent or 10 times lower. This would register in the simple minds of the rural folk who do not know what inflation is or that there is a compensatory factor--the increase in wages to cope up with inflation.

"But who is going to tell these people that the mathematics of the NPA propagandists do not reflect the whole picture but tend to take advantage of the ignorance of the rural people to mislead them into believing that there is something very seriously wrong with the government and should be toppled to give way to the communist ideology where every one is treated equal?" Florendo asked.

The PC commander cited cases in remote areas where the NPAs practically run the schools and where the kids are taught to sing revolutionary songs. "This is politicalization" he pointed out, "which some local officials do not seem to be aware of."

"He added that the armed members of the rebel movement can easily be identified and confronted, but the politicalization of the masses strikes into the very roots and levels a deeper impression in the minds of the people which is not easy to erase unless government workers are just as dedicated and hard-working as the rebels themselves.

"Unfortunately he concluded, "the NPAs have the edge in this battle for the minds of the people and unless government workers step up their own politicalization through information drives, dialogues more and better service and more substantial assistance, the insurgents will continue to hold sway over a significant number of the people in the rural areas."

Colonel Florendo's observations cannot be taken lightly. The case of Samar where many of the people felt neglected by the government is a glaring example of a situation where dissidence thrives well because it is a fertile breeding ground for discontent and disenchantment for government. It is in such neglected areas where antigovernment propaganda will easily find sympathy and support, and where repressive action will only aggravate the situation.

CSO: 4200/363-E

KKK TO USE NATIONWIDE VILLAGE CO-OPS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Feb 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that a nationwide cooperative network for the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran will soon be established to ensure the viability of KKK products in local and foreign markets.

This network, the President explained, will be patterned after the cooperative system in Japan which helped that country in rebuilding its economy after the war.

The President said that the Japanese cooperatives contracted out to different villages the production of components, spare parts of electronic equipment, garments and others.

A major national assembler or processing center in turn gathered these components and turned them out as semi-finished or finished goods which are taken over and sold by traders to national or international markets.

"This is how Japan built up its economy," he said.

Earlier, the President said the KKK is accelerating the operations of its processing centers.

The First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, urged the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines during its convention to avail themselves of the benefits of the KKK to augment their income.

She encouraged the wives of the union members to engage in small enterprises and to ask the assistance of the KKK secretariat of the University of Life for technical and financial assistance.

The President said the emphasis given in 1981 and 1982 for primary production shall be shifted to the establishment of processing centers to house the anchor projects that provide linkages to existing livelihood projects.

For this year, he said, six regional processing centers shall be established under the supervision and management of a Regional Processing Authority which was recently created as the corporate implementing arm of the KKK.

Since the success of all production efforts will depend on marketing operations, the President said, the KKK shall concentrate on developing public and export markets.

The Market Infrastructure Development Council shall be fully activated this year.

In addition, about 63 public markets, 84 slaughterhouses, five ice plants and cold storages will have to be improved or established this year.

The President said efforts are now being concentrated in developing swap and commodity arrangements with foreign buyers and creditors.

He said the extensive experiences of Spain and Sweden to this particular export strategy is being extensively studied by KKK technical personnel for possible adoption this year.

The President also said that with the demand for the construction of 100,000 additional houses this year, the KKK shall finance furniture-making, brick-making, concrete hollow blocks projects on the regional and provincial level.

CSO: 4200/363-E

## TUNA EXPORTS FALL

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Feb 83 p 10

[Article by Jake Espino]

[Text] The once lucrative tuna fishing industry is now in financial trouble as its export receipts fell by 56 percent from \$43.2 million in 1981 to \$15.9 million last year.

This situation prompted the government, through the Central Bank, to draw up a scheme designed to extend financial assistance to the industry.

Data released made public by the Federation of Fishing Associations of the Philippines (FFAP) showed that volume shipments dropped from 35,955 metric tons in 1981 to 15,847 metric tons last year. This reflected a 63 percent drop.

The FFAP said the downswing in both volume and value of tuna export was due to a combination of negative factors:

--The depressed price and demand for tuna in the country's major outlet principally the US which experienced abundance of the fish.

--The price of tuna in the American market went down from \$1,000 per ton three years ago to \$600 per ton last year.

--The slow movement of tuna inventory caused by this oversupply plus the large catch of tuna by purse seiners in the mid-pacific and Japan compounded the misery of the local tuna exporters.

An industry official said the low demand for tuna in the American market could be explained by the fact that it is cheaper to buy chicken than tuna.

A pound of tuna cost 89 cents as compared to 30 cents for chicken.

The abundance of raw materials for animals feeds due to the stoppage of wheat shipment to Russia made it easier for American livestock producers to raise their production, hence the comparatively lower price of chicken and other livestock products.

On top of this problem, the freight rates in transporting tuna from the Philippines to the West Coast are excessive.

The federation official said the present rate freight of \$198 per ton is already 30 percent of the \$600 per ton market value of tuna.

Because of this high freight rate, an industry official said, there is no hope of increasing tuna shipment in the near future despite the fact that the US congress has approved a bill increasing the import quota on tuna coming from the Philippines.

Another problem plaguing the industry is the dwindling of supply of tuna fish in the traditional fishing grounds because of overfishing.

CSO: 4200/363-E

PHILIPPINES

FLOUR PRICE RISES AS SUPPLY FALLS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 83 pp 1, 19

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) yesterday confirmed the shortage in the supply of flour and the increase in prices but blamed it to the failure of a shipping company to unload wheat grains on schedule.

NFA Administrator Jesus Tanchanco said the Philippine International Shipping Corp. (PISC) could not unload NFA's wheat imports at the guaranteed rate of 1,000 tons a day.

He said PISC unloading rate is only 610 tons a day.

Tanchanco said PISC unloaded only 23,133 tons of NFA's 51,000-ton shipment from Dec. 26 to Feb. 1 or a shortage of 12,650 tons of wheat grains.

Because of the delay, two flour mills in Manila have suspended operations. Tanchanco did not identify the firms, however.

Flour supply is expected to normalize "within the next few days," however, Tanchanco said. He said two foreign vessels carrying additional wheat grains totalling 53,432 long tons are due shortly.

Three more ships with a 78,000 long tons on board are also expected to arrive this month, he said.

Meantime, members of the Philippine Association of Flour Millers have pledged to intensify their milling operations to meet local flour demand.

Flour prices were reported to have increased from P81.50 to P95 per bag immediately after the holidays.

CSO: 4200/363-E

PHILIPPINES

JAPAN TO BUILD NEW SPONGE IRON MILL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Feb 83 p 23

[Text] A Japanese consortium is to build a sponge iron mill and other facilities worth 90 billion yen (375 million dollars) in Mindanao, the Philippines, industry sources said today.

The consortium, comprising Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Kobe Steel, Ube Industries and Marubeni Corp., will soon sign the contract with the National Steel corporation of the Philippines, following the Japanese government's approval of trade credit, they said.

The contract calls for construction of a direct-reduction mill, a pelletizing plant and limestone calcination kiln.

The project forms part of an integrated steelworks being built by national steel. When completed, the works will have an annual capacity of 1.4 million tons in terms of crude steel.

CSO: 4200/364-E

BRITISH SPINNING MILL PROJECT OKAYED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Feb 83 p 23

[Text] The board of investments (BOI) approved the P55.2 million project of the British-owned Allied Thread Company, Inc., the second official participant in the government's \$450 million textile modernization program.

Approved on a nonpioneer status, the project has a capacity of producing 690.6 metric tons of sewing thread a year from 100 per cent polyester, cotton and polyester/cotton core yarns.

Financing of the project, according to BOI, will come from a supplier's credit amounting to P24.44 million and a loan of P25.47 million.

For the rehabilitation of its equipment, BOI said the firm will employ the conventional ring spinning method in yarn manufacture. Subsequently, the firm will utilize twisting and finishing processes to produce finished sewing thread.

Allied Thread's rehabilitation project requires at full capacity operation 751 MT/year of raw cotton, 630 MT/year of polyester fiber, 19 MT/year of cotton rovings and 30 MT/year of filaments. BOI said the raw materials will be imported from the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Total cost of the machinery to be imported, meanwhile, is placed at \$3.48 million with supplies coming from Platt, Platt and Volkman, Leesona, Stubs, Jaeggli and Pegg.

The company's operations, at present, are done in three separate locations in Pasig, Metro Manila. The modernization project will be aimed at replacing ageing cotton spinning equipment to improve productivity and quality and to relocate spinning facilities.

The project is gearing 70 per cent of its capacity to the export market such as the Asean countries, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Allied Thread's current share in the local market for thread is estimated to be 24 per cent which is projected to increase at a rate of six per cent per annum.

The firm is 99.6 per cent owned by British interests and 0.4 per cent by Filipinos.

THAILAND

PRASONG INTERVIEWED ON BORDER DEVELOPMENTS, CBW, CPT ISSUES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Jan 83 pp 3, 2

[Interview with Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Secretary General of the National Security Council]

[Text] [Question] I would like to know your views concerning the situation on the Thai-Kampuchea border. Do you see as intentional the shelling that is impacting on Thai soil?

[Answer] The fighting in Kampuchea at some distance from the border between the Vietnamese troops and the resistance forces of the government of Democratic Kampuchea has no effect on Thailand, but it does have an effect from the standpoint of the safety of our people. It has an effect on the refugee issue and on international relations as the areas of Chong Chom, Suring Province, branch area Nong Chan of Non Mak Mun District in Prachinburi Province and Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province are close to the fighting.

Regardless of whether shells falling in our territory are fired with the intention [of falling in Thailand], I wish to respond that these are artillery shells and whenever any nation uses artillery, it can control the range of fire. Therefore, at this time as Vietnam uses 130mm artillery with a range of 17-18 kms, and the range can be set, and since Vietnam knows where the resistance groups are located and where the border is, when artillery shells fall on our territory, it could be intentional on Vietnam's part. Vietnam must be very careful. Coming in to say that they didn't know what was going on would be too easy. They ought to warn their troops that if they are going to fight, then fight in their own country and not cause damage to other countries. The Thai people have no problems with Vietnam. In fact, I say that with Thai people having been wounded and killed by Vietnamese shells, they should pay damages to us. Simple denials won't do.

[Question] To what extent do we have to sit still in the face of Vietnamese actions?

[Answer] As long as Vietnam is unable to suppress the resistance groups and we have a common border as we do, it will be very difficult to halt the effects of the fighting. But we will not sit still forever. If they

penetrate [Thailand], intentionally or otherwise, we would have to protest both politically and diplomatically. Even to the point of [getting] payments for damages. We are adults. We can stand it, but to make the localities sit still for this is difficult, because they are getting shot at everyday.

[Question] There are reports that our allies are selling strategic goods to Vietnam such as agricultural goods even though they say we are all cooperating in resisting Vietnam.

[Answer] We designated strategic goods in accordance with the Ministry of Commerce. Whatever other countries sell to Vietnam is their own affair. But we in ASEAN are not doing this. Various private sector concerns, even our own, are involved in under-the-table dealing with Vietnam, but the governments are not involved.

[Question] I would like to know about the situation on the Lao border where occasionally our MROU [Mekong River Operations Unit] boats are shot up.

[Answer] Thai-Lao relations are normal, but Laos is involved with Kampuchea and this places limitations on the sending of goods across the border to Laos. Laos supports Vietnam on the Kampuchea issue, but Thailand recognizes the government of Democratic Kampuchea and not the Heng Samrin regime. We protest the use of force by Vietnam in Kampuchea. Therefore, as to an improvement or worsening of Thai-Lao relations, I feel that aside from Lao sincerity, things also depend on the Kampuchea situation. As long as there is no solution to the Kampuchea issue, it is difficult to hope for an improvement in Thailand's relations with Laos.

Another issue I'd like to offer some observations on is that we cannot be determined to have Thai-Lao relations as neighbors and brothers in the same house the way it was before Laos changed its system of government to communism. We must be aware of what level and type of relations we can have with communist-ruled countries. I say that, especially with the small Indochinese countries like Kampuchea and Laos tied to Vietnam, it is even harder to solve their own countries' problems. The problem of Thai-Lao relations is linked, for the most part, with the Kampuchea issue.

[Question] There is a lot of talk about the high-level disputes concerning Policies 66/23 and 65/25. It makes one think that the communist terrorists who have surrendered could take advantage of this to carry on their activities in the towns.

[Answer] The prime minister signed off on both of these policies. I haven't heard of any disputes, because [the prime minister] signed off on both of them. At the heart of both orders is to build a democratic system with the King as head of state in our country. These policies are both strategic and tactical in their implementation by the actions of government officials and in politics.

And now we come to the idea as to whether this opens the way for those who have returned from the jungle to carry on their activities in the towns or not. I feel that those who went into the jungle have had experience in

dealing with the communist terrorists, in fighting and learning. When these people return with the determination to be good citizens of the nation, I feel that this is a good sign. We should give them the opportunity to change because if they are able to change their minds and abandon the terrorists, what will they have left? They are unhappy and are still down in the dumps. We shouldn't add to their problems by questioning whether they are being honest. Because the question of honesty or lack of it cannot be covered up for long before it will come out for all to see. There are a lot of people who never went to the jungle but are not honest toward the nation.

However, I say there must be those who have not properly turned themselves in to the authorities and have mingled in or even those who have been sent by big-brother CPT. These people will be considered as dishonest. Some may operate clandestinely, but it can be said that our authorities are watching things closely. We know what's going on. I wish to say that whatever these people do to frighten us, even some of them who have not abandoned the CPT, or for those who have but still plan to wage a Marxist-style fight and who have revolutionary ideologies or other combat ideologies; these people will have problems in becoming leaders in terrorism or revolution in Thailand. They still can't be leaders because they are not true revolutionary leaders. They still have personal problems. Most important are the economic problems because they can't support themselves. They go about getting support from other organizations, businessmen or politicians. There is a mutual benefit to this, but the way I look at things in the present context, it is pretty difficult to do. At this time, they think only of dealing with political or economic interest groups in order to sell their ideas as consultants or advisers to some extent. This they can do, but we are watching this. The weaknesses that we should correct are social justice, people's living standards and various injustices perpetrated by our officials because these things can grow to the point where they breed thoughts of disputes and violence. The problem didn't start in the CPT, but from conditions which they took advantage of.

It can be seen that they have established new policies in the 4th Congress. These are that for the revolution in Thailand, they should use the rural areas as the bases and wage both political and economic battles and then find points of contention in the ruling classes. So, we have to heal ourselves.

[Question] Many in the military want to abolish the anti-communist law.

[Answer] It is time for me to tell you that this is not the time for that. Whatever others say is their own affair. Whatever is bad or incorrect can be corrected.

[Question] Concerning labor problems, what's going on. Can the CPT establish a link here?

[Answer] There are problems of a basic survival nature for workers and farmers. But labor is a matter between the employers and the employees.

I say that wages and working conditions are a natural phenomenon which occurs everywhere if they produce goods which can't be sold. Suppose that kites aren't selling and the owner of an enterprise is profiteering at a rate of 20-30 percent a year with no regard for the living conditions of its employees in accordance with the prices of goods and in an economy which isn't getting any better, then I say the owner of that enterprise should be willing to decrease his profits somewhat so as to avoid labor problems.

One CPT target is labor as they have adjusted their tactics using the new "two currents, three coordinations." They want to draw workers, farmers and intellectuals into a united front. However, workers and students today aren't like they were before. Even though they will try to get in and run things, workers and students know what is going on and will reject them.

[Question] In the border fighting, from what the Supreme Command says, poisonous chemical agents have been used. What will our response be to this?

[Answer] This has occurred in Kampuchean territory which we have learned about from the refugees we have received. In conducting physical examinations, it has been found that their illnesses are not like those of normal refugees and so we checked to see what caused their illnesses. An international medical organization came in and collected samples for examination in a modern laboratory. We then discovered that something unusual had occurred in normal combat: chemical agents had been used, but we will have to let the experts say what types have been used. Therefore, even when we are on the border, there are occasional reports of shells, sometimes reports of aircraft spraying the agent that we call "yellow rain" and sometimes there is also yellow smoke. From the collection of leaves and grasses that we have sent for laboratory analysis and for analysis in foreign universities, they have found poisonous agents. There have even been some cases in which foreign specialists have said that the germs used in those poisons are those which do not arise in nature and which cannot be produced in the tropics. Therefore, they have to come from someplace.

As to what we will do, we have compiled various data and have cooperated with some countries that have come in to conduct surveys on this matter to the point where the United Nations has sent in experts to study this on two occasions. I have facilitated the activities of these officials in a number of areas. Since the UN officials could not go into the combat zones, they wanted to get answers out of there when they knew that something unusual was going on but couldn't put their finger on just what it was. Therefore the thing rests on the issue of why Vietnam or Laos is unwilling to let UN officials in to conduct surveys or investigations in those areas. Yesterday in the fighting in Chanthaburi, gas masks of Vietnamese soldiers were picked up. The newspapers published the pictures which proves that chemical agents must be being used or else they wouldn't be using those masks.

[Question] On this, the Supreme Command has concluded that some portion of the Thai population has been affected by these poisonous agents.

[Answer] I also have received these reports [that say] there have been Thais affected by the use of poisonous chemicals from the fighting in Kampuchea near our border, or even when artillery shells are fired and then picked up by our soldiers right after impact, there is an odor which when inhaled by the villagers produces unusual sensations. Aside from being sprayed by aircraft, the chemical poisons are placed in artillery shells. There are witnesses to this; but as to what type this is, I'm not a scientist and couldn't say. But I do think that poisonous agents have been used in combat.

[Question] Concerning the problems on the southern border about which the 4th Army commander says there should be amendments to the treaty, what are your views?

[Answer] I would like to address this broadly. Thailand has a border with four countries: Burma, Laos, Kampuchea and Malaysia. For example, Thailand and Burma: at one time on the Thai-Burmese border minority groups were living there and the problem was that the Burmese groups sneaked into our country which caused their government to suspect that we supported [these groups]. But this was settled in a good way because the Rangoon government proved that our government did not do that. There may be some people or even corrupt civil servants in the area itself [who] have occasionally provided support in terms of ammunition and various weapons to these minority groups in Burma, but the government knows nothing about this at all. I think that Rangoon understands this. Problems do arise concerning contacts, convenience of travel back and forth, and the various [competing] interests in the areas, but on the government-to-government level, we know nothing about this and so there are solutions on both sides.

On the Malaysian problem, aside from our common border, travel back and forth is convenient, but there are many problems of the people in the area which arise from worshipping the same religion. The Islamic religion especially makes relations between the people very strong, regardless of whether it is in Malaysia or in our territory.

The problem of terrorism is a local problem. But we have to see the big picture as to how it is on the government-to-government level or with the Kuala Lumpur government. The head of their government came to Thailand to meet with the head of the Thai Government and it is thought that there are no more suspicions at our governmental level and that we should cooperate in solving the problems. Therefore, I think that concerning the details of whatever problems there are have been corrected at the government level and that things will be left to our local areas to be corrected at that level and the whole thing will be taken care of quietly. This is all I want to say.

[Question] There has been continuous suppression of the Chinese communist bandits. On the other hand, there has been no suppression of the bandit terrorist movements. This has made the 4th Army commander suspect that local officials are not cooperating fully.

[Answer] He is there. He is working there and having actual experiences and so he describes the truth as he sees it. But I am not in the locality. I work at a higher level. Whatever I say, I don't see what is actually going on, but in correcting the problem at whatever level, I have said that problems in the localities are problems at the government level. On this matter, at the high level, I think that we know the way to solve the problem at the high level.

[Question] The southern problems have caused some bad problems. Pertaining to individual problems, how can we solve them?

[Answer] Concerning the problems in the south, I think there are largely social concerns which are the weightiest issues. When we look at this society, we see that the Thai people living in the area are different in terms of religion, customs and traditions, tastes, and beliefs. These are social problems. Therefore, what can you do to smooth things over or lessen the social problems or to decrease the level of violence?

I feel that the social problems on the southern border are big problems. Aside from that, the secondary issues which, if solved, will make other things ok. I don't want to go into detail. If one speaks to economic problems, that is also important, but there are poor people in every region. But the social problems that come up are not the same. Our officials who go to the southern provinces have problems with the local people that are not the same as the problems the officials have with the people in the north, northeast or the central region. Because these are social problems, I say that with national issues, we formulate solutions to social problems, economic problems, political problems and the problem of prevention of terrorism in all its forms. We have formulated policy and recently, while participating in a seminar on this issue, I pushed for a policy that emphasizes solutions in these areas.

[Question] Your views concerning our political activity?

[Answer] The way things have gone recently is that democracy is like a woman whose pregnancy is nearly over--fainting, blood spotting, moodiness--this is all natural. We must help give things a push.

[Question] About the 4th [CPT] Party Congress. Some say that there were splits within the CPT and that it was a failure. What are your views on the facts of the matter?

[Answer] In fact, the conference called by the CPT itself was the 4th Party Congress that was not like the 1st, 2nd or 3rd congresses. The 4th Congress took place in 1982, but the 3rd Congress took place in 1960, how many years before? Normally, party congresses take place every 4 years, but this congress, broadly speaking, took place region by region and abroad. And they had begun preparing for it in 1981 for the start of the meetings in 1982. After these were over, they brought the results from each region's meeting to summarize things as a Party resolution which was:

The Communist Party of Thailand must hold to the line of armed struggle, using the countryside as a base for waging economic and political struggle along with coordinating things in both rural and urban areas to ultimately seize state power. It appears that each region did not have the same resolution and so dissention occurred which resulted in dissatisfaction among the CPT leadership in the various regions. This made them see that their views in changing the strategy had not been accepted and they couldn't stay on. So the abandonment of the party and the mass surrender of the communist terrorists in the northeast was due to that party resolution. The same thing is happening in the other regions.

[Question] There are reports of the establishment of the Pak Mai [New Party].

[Answer] That's hard to do, but many of these people still have an ideology of struggle. Setting up a party requires time, money and an ability to get into any organizational ideology. There also must be followers and this is hard.

[Question] Are there any opportunities for it to get support from outside the country?

[Answer] If they are to operate, they must seek all kinds of assistance. Economic problems are important, but at this time, there are no reports of an organization, there is only an idea on which there has been no definite action taken.

CSO: 4207/85

## THAILAND

### PHICHIT, ATHIT DYNAMICS IN FORCING SENATE ISSUE DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 23 Jan 83 pp 4, 5

[Article: "Athit-Phichit-Chawalit, the (New) APC Formula"]

[Text] "Doesn't APC really refer to Athit, Prem and Chiu [Chawalit]?" said Mr Phichit Rattanakun, the leader of the Democrat Party, to a reporter jokingly.

During the past week, "APC" has been mentioned frequently by people in Bangkok and it has been discussed widely, even in political circles, as the leader of the Democrat Party said. This is a period when certain people, including General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, and Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the assistant army chief of staff, are in the political news.

#### Athit Leaves the Barracks

At a time when some MPs have been trying to convene parliament, General Athit said in an interview that revisions should be made because the people do not understand a joint-zone, single-slate type election.

"This is the way if things are to be revised. This is a constitutional right. I am speaking about constitutional rights, not about what [I] want. How things will turn out and whether revisions will be made or not I don't know. I am not troubled. But there is a way to make revisions."

General Athit also said that, if the constitution is revised, it should be revised before the election. "This initiative has come from the MPs. Senators cannot get involved." If there are not enough votes to convene parliament, the matter will reach a stalemate. If there are enough, it will be convened. But if there is a chance to make revisions, this would be constitutionally correct.

#### Don't go Too Far

It can be seen that General Athit began playing a political role in this period in a reasonable and principled way. But when people began referring to him as part of the APC formula, the attitude of the RTA CINC changed.

"As for what I way, if people do not agree, that's all right. But they shouldn't meddle and say that I want to be this or that. You know that if people like me want something, we get it. But I don't want anything. People don't have to talk like that. These people have gone too far with me. It's too much. How can they involve me in dirty matters? Some people like to drag the military into politics."

General Athit talked with political experts about the benefits of the old type of election. He said that "each time that MPs have been elected, it has been possible to see what type of people they are. In the old type of election, the people can decide which people are good people and then elect those people. If MPs are elected using the new election form, the entire slate will be elected and the MPs will look for a way to become a minister. Thus, they will compete by spending much money. The people will not be able to decide whom to vote for and so they may accept money."

The role of General Athit has not ended. During his trip to participate in ceremonies joining the people's forces of the Volunteer Defense Corps from Sakon Nakhon, Nong Khai and Udon Thani Provinces at the Chaloemphon base at Ban Nongchat, Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon Province, he gave a speech to the people. One important point was:

"Elections are important in a democratic system. Those who give out a hundred [baht] expect to get more than a hundred back. No one will throw away money for nothing. Lets not experiment with our country. We are electing people for a term of 3-4 years. If we make the wrong choice, it will be a long time before the next election."

#### For Security

Most recently, General Athit gave an interview in which he showed that he had reached the end of his patience with the criticisms. He said that in convening parliament in order to revise the constitution, all points must be revised for security.

"Everything must be revised for security. This must be done to make things as secure as possible. Any revisions that will promote this should be made."

#### P -- Phichit

Another officer whose political role in this period matches that of the RTA CINC is none other than Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, the Commander of the 1st Division. In an interview, he said that if the constitution is not revised and trouble later breaks out, the military may conduct "exercises."

The commander of the 1st Division said that he said this because he feels that if the constitution is not revised now, there will be trouble later on. He proposed this for the benefit of the country since there may not be any representatives from the farmers in the next parliament. The poor people may have problems. Asking to make revisions has been done in accord with legal procedures.

"We can attest to the fact that the military stands on the side of the people," said Major General Phichit. And when asked about his statement being viewed as a threat, the commander of the 1st Division said that he has "not threatened anyone. But the poor cannot aspire to be MPs because the political parties choose only people with money. Only a few large parties will participate in the election. And there may be only 20-30 MPs who are good politicians. Most will be merchants and capitalists. These merchants and capitalists will promulgate laws that will benefit their groups.

#### Superiors Give Orders, Subordinates Follow

The commander of the 1st Division also said that "we should have an average [number] of representatives from each occupational group, not just from the wealthy." The reporter disputed this, saying that no matter what election method is used, there is no way to get representatives from all the occupations. In response, Major General Phichit said that a way must be found. He also said that he agreed with the RTA CINC "because he has had much contact with the people. He knows what the people want. When the people tell him something, he speaks in accord with what the people have told him."

The things said by Major General Phichit received praise from Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongsakun, the president of parliament. He said that "this major general is a good subordinate. When his superior says something, he follows."

#### On National Television

The role of Major General Phichit expanded to the point where he appeared on the television program "Summary of Thai Activities." And a radio station broadcast a program during which the problems facing the country were discussed. The RTA CINC is said to be the person who made the program "Revising the Constitution and the Direction of Politics." Major General Phichit said that he agreed with the RAT CINC. And as a senator, he has chatted with elected MPs and found the same thing as the RTA CINC, that is, the people do not understand a joint-type election.

Major General Phichit has confirmed, as a high-ranking officer, that there is definite evidence that in the new type of election, there will be vote buying. And some elements have foreign connections, which poses a danger to national security.

is "Big Chiu" (Chawalit).

Another officer who has been in the news just as much as these other two during this period is Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchayut, the assistant army chief of staff.

It was Lieutenant General Chawalit who reportedly proposed to General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, that the cabinet be reshuffled by getting rid of the political parties and politicians and replacing them with civil servants in order to supervise the election.

And people have reported that it was Lieutenant General Chawalit who met with the leader of the Democrat Party in order to discuss the cabinet reshuffle.

However, Lieutenant General Chawalit has denied this and said that he knows nothing about a reshuffle.

Amidst all the reports about parliament being convened and the constitution being revised, "Big Chiu" has kept quiet and has not expressed a view on whether any of this goes against Policy 66/1980 or Order 65/1982. A group of about 10 instructors from the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University wrote an open letter to the Thai people through MPs. The letter concerned the role of the military and criticized the activities of these two senior officers. General Chawalit came forward again, and MATICHON reported that Mr Siwawut Thephatsadin Na Ayuthaya, a scholar who serves as an advisor to General Athit Kamlangek, contacted Mr Noraniti Settnabut, the vice rector of Thammasat University, and told him that Lieutenant General Chawalit wanted to hold a debate on revising the constitution. [He said that] Lieutenant General Chawalit was ready to represent the military in the debate and that he would like the scholars to choose someone to participate in the debate and soon inform him of the location.

I Love You and so I Will Teach You

The role of these three military officers has made the political atmosphere very tense.

The fact that the military has made political observations or expressed political opinions should be a common thing in a country with a democratic form of administration. The more ideological disputes there are, the more problems this will create for solving the common problems. But a democratic atmosphere will arise when the various factions are tolerant of each other's opinions and when everyone feels the pain together. We are all Thais. Why can't we tease each other. Or is it because of the fact that we have a semi-democracy only that teasing amounts to "going too far!"

11943

CS: 4.10.82

EDITORIAL CALLS MILITARY 'DICTATORIAL' ON CONSTITUTION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 23-29 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The Link Between 'Democracy' and Dictatorship"]

[Text] Contemporary Thai politics, beginning from June 1932, can be summarized as being 50 years of military rule, particularly by the Army.

This can be seen from Army Commanders in chief [RTA CINC] such as Colonels Phrayaphalaponyusana, Luangpibunsongkrom, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat and General Prem Tinsunlanon. They all held the position of Minister of Defense and Prime Minister concurrently.

And now some wise guys want to have the constitution of the Thai Kingdom state that the Army Commander in chief should hold both the positions of Prime Minister and Minister of Defense.

So that no time need be wasted quarreling to the point where they have to "exercise."

Our tone of voice may appear somewhat sarcastic but, members of the armed forces, don't be angry just yet. Actually it appears as though there's acceptance of the military's importance in Thai politics.

Since the inception of executive order 66/23, the Army would have us think that it was adopting a more democratic coloration. Instead of the new military generation's simply addressing the national security issues alone, they also are mentioning democracy in their speeches.

There are a lot of people who firmly believe that 'temporarily' the military may be the ones to turn democracy over to the people.

This can be seen from the time Major General Athit Kamlang-ek was the assistant commander of the 2nd Army Region. Major General Athit stated that:

"The military must play a role in the building of democracy, but the military shouldn't alter democracy because if they get involved they might be seen as dictators, since they enjoy rapid change." (MATICHON 18 December 1980)

Understood: whether it be by the military, politicians, political parties or specialists as well as the common people; Thai politics cannot deny the military a role. The question then arises as to the degree and method of military involvement.

When General Athit Kamlang-ek and Major General Phichit Kunlawanit granted interviews in support of opening Parliament and amending the constitution, many people accepted their excuses that they were acting as senators in political roles.

But as soon as General Athit Kamlang-ek, acting as Army Commander in chief, called a meeting of the Army Region and unit commanders concerning opening Parliament, he certainly wasn't acting as a senator, but rather as the commander in chief of the Army.

Slandorous gossip was heard from some politicians who said that this opening of Parliament was initiated in order to satisfy the lust for power of some military men.

What developed was not due to jealousies or ill will toward General Athit Kamlang-ek personally but rather because of his roles as a senator, RTA CINC or even as a common citizen which is always being cited. These all overlap and cross over each other.

For those who really know what is going on, instead of blaming those making the observations, they should consider what goes into their own views.

Politics is not a question of what benefits the government as some think. When it concerns interests, anyone who jumps into this arena must remain patient and most importantly must respect points of view held by others.

Those who think about getting into politics but lack a good moral foundation in democracy; namely, the patience and respect for others are especially dangerous. Even more so if those persons have weapons and troops at hand. The fear intensifies that they may be so jumpy that they use these weapons and forces to crush democracy--what there is of it.

Finally, the unmasking of their 'dictatorship' will occur and they will be condemned and resisted from every quarter.

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CSO: 4207/74

## THAILAND

### POLL NOTES OPINIONS ON DEMOCRATIC RULE

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 10 Jan 83 pp 30-37

[Article by Sirimana Sattamai: "Results of a Public Opinion Poll On the Political System: Thais Reject All Forms of Dictatorship"]

[Excerpts] The Survey Conducted During the Middle of 1980

The research team polled 611 students from Chulalongkorn [CU], Thammasat [TU], Kasetsat [KU] and Ramkhamhaeng [RU] universities in order to learn about their political values in the period following the administrative reform. Pairs of opposing political values were presented to the respondents and they were asked to select one.

A. It is not necessary for a good government to have been popularly elected. Even if it is not democratic, if it has good, honest people who use their power resolutely, this will be beneficial for solving the country's problems quickly.

B. Thailand has always been governed by dictatorial powers. Thus, the country has had a problem with people using power and seeking profits in illegal ways. The real solution to this is that the people must have real rights and a real voice in arranging and stipulating government policies so that they serve the people.

The result was that only 30 percent of the students preferred a "knight on a white horse" type government (choice A). Seventy percent of the students wanted a government that is chosen in a democratic way. And this result was confirmed by the responses of the students to the following question:

A. Military interference in politics will promote government stability because the military has a secure and strong power base and it has the power to make decision and issue orders quickly.

B. The military should not interfere in politics. Even if this promotes government stability, if the military forms a government, it may cooperate with the merchants for the benefit of both groups. Also, this will cause the military to split into groups because of conflicts of interest.

The result was that approximately 34 percent of the students felt that the military should play a political role in order to give the government stability (choice A). But approximately 66 percent of the students felt that having the military play a political role would lead to more splits (choice B).

This shows that the majority of the students did not agree with having the military interfere in politics. Even if this would help stabilize the government, the losses that would result from the military cooperating with the merchants would affect most of the people in the country. And the splits in the military would lead to a coup and a change of government. Thus, government stability would be based on a division of interests, which is not at all secure. And to date, military governments have not really been able to solve the various problems.

The mass media is an important tool for expressing the rights and freedoms of the people in a democratic system. But the freedom of the people in this sphere has been limited by Reform Council Order 42. The research team presented two opposing views on the mass media and asked the students to choose the one that they agreed with the most.

A. The mass media, such as the newspapers, movies, television and radio, should be given complete freedom in expressing opinions and making criticisms. The government should not control or interfere with the mass media at all in order to enable the people to obtain data, information and facts freely and to solve the country's problems in a correct way.

B. In presenting news, expressing opinions and making criticisms, the mass media, such as the newspapers, movies, television and radio, should be closely controlled by the government in the interests of public order and morality and national security.

Sixty-nine percent of the students felt that the mass media should be given complete freedom (choice A). Only 31 percent felt that the government should closely control the mass media. This means that most of the students wanted the government to act in a democratic way by giving the mass media full freedom in carrying on its activities.

#### The Survey Conducted During the Middle of 1981

The research team polled the political views, or values, of students from Chulalongkorn, Thammasat, Kasetsart and Ramkhamhaeng universities. A total of 620 students were selected at random. The questions consisted of pairs of responses from which the respondents were to choose, which is a more concrete form:

A. Since Thailand now has a semi-democratic form of government with General Prem Tinsulanon, who is a good, honest person, serving as prime minister, this is a very suitable form of government. If changes are made to implement full democracy, the country will experience confusion and disorder.

dictatorial forms of administration, including the present semi-democracy, cannot solve the country's problems. Thus, the only way left is to change the country's political structure and make it a real democracy so that all groups of people can play a role in setting the country's course.

The result was that only 25 percent of the students agreed with having a sham democracy (choice A). Most of the students, 75 percent, felt that the political structure must be changed to form a real democracy. That is, the government must follow the democratic path.

#### The Survey Conducted During September 1982

The research team of the Phithak Pracha Company Ltd surveyed the political values of both students and other people. It took a random sample of 1,204 students and people from the four universities and all regions of the country. The questions asked were the same paired choices used in the 1980 survey:

A. It is not necessary for a good government to have been popularly elected. Even if it is not democratic, if it has good, honest people who use their power resolutely, this will be beneficial for solving the country's problems quickly.

B. Thailand has always been governed by dictatorial powers. Thus, the country has had a problem with people using power and seeking profits in illegal ways. The real solution to this is that the people must have real rights and a real voice in arranging and stipulating government policies so that they serve the people.

Summarizing the results of the survey, 39.5 percent of the students (see Table 1) still put their hopes in a "knight on a white horse" type government (choice A). But the majority of the students, 60.5 percent, wanted democratic forms to be used in solving the country's problems (choice B). As for the people (see Table 2), 42.8 percent chose Choice A and 57.2 percent chose Choice B.

In this survey, one interesting thing is that most of the respondents who chose Choice A asked the interviewer for clarification and asked whether the government referred to in Choice A was composed only of good, honest people who could use their power resolutely. And some people told the interviewers that if this government was composed of people who were not concerned about the interests of the people and who used their power to make profits for themselves and their friends, they would not choose Choice A. This is because, at present, the country is facing many problems. All of these are problems that require resolute decisions. The government must use its power resolutely in solving these problems and not play favorites. But the image that has arisen is that of a weak government that cannot solve the problems. This is because the government lacks stability and security, and some of the powerholders in the government

are not really concerned with solving the problems for the benefit and well-being of the people. Also, the behavior of the MPs and political parties that have joined the government has created a poorer and poorer image for them, and it has reached the point where many people are afraid that if the MPs have real administrative power, great disorder and corruption will arise.

Thus, some of the people want the country's problems to be solved resolutely, thinking that even if the government does not come to power in a democratic way, if it is composed of good, honest people who are strong and resolute, the country's problems will receive serious attention and be solved quickly. These people overlook the fact that in a political and administrative system that is dictatorial in nature, there is little chance that good, honest people who are strong and resolute will come to power and govern the country. Or if they should have a chance because of "good luck," they will not really be able to solve the country's problems since they rose to power in an unjust way, which will keep them from gaining a base of support among the people. Since the government will lack a popular base of support, it will lack stability and not dare touch the problems that have arisen because of the interest groups and the groups that desire power and that are supporting the government. And all of these are important problems.

Because of this, the people saw an image of democracy during the period when the country used the 1974 constitution. But during that period, the country experienced disorder and chaos. Rights and freedoms were used to excess. MPs and politicians competed for profits. And so dictators used this as an excuse to overthrow the democratic government and some people gave up all hope in the weak democracy. There was no chance to find out whether we could create a secure and strong democracy by separating the legislative and executive powers and having the prime minister elected by the people directly. As for why good people do not have a chance to become leaders in a dictatorial administrative structure and why they cannot govern the country efficiently if they should become leaders and concerning the country's real way out of this, those who are interested and want to study this matter further can read the article "An Analysis of the Leadership Crisis and the Future of Thai Society" by Mr Phichai Rattakun and Dr Somchai Rakwichit in PATINYA , issue 178, 9 August 1982.

However, it can be said that, concerning having a government that is sincere and honest but that has not been popularly elected, which is a type of government that some students and people favor, if it does not dare take resolute action openly in solving the various problems, its support among this group of students and people will decline. This means that such a government will not be supported by the majority of the students and people.

The results of the survey on political views and values conducted at the end of 1974 and the beginning of 1975 are different from those obtained in the 1980-1982 surveys in that the percentage of those polled who said that they favored a democratic system fell. This is because the research team used different types of questions. In the poll conducted at the end of 1974 and the beginning of 1975, in-depth questions were asked since the aim was to measure the political values actually subscribed to by the people. Thus, the questions used did not mention forms of government directly. Instead, the principles and effects of the different administrative systems were used as choices from which the people could select an answer. The people may not have known which choices went with which administrative system. The people chose the response they agreed with the most. The result was that more than 80 percent of the people wanted a secure democratic form of government.

Table 1: Student views on the political system. Divided by sex and university.  
(Percent)

Choice	Total	Sex		University			
		Women	Men	KU	TU	CU	RU
	N=603	N=274	N=329	N=120	N=120	N=120	N=243
A	39.5	42.7	36.8	50	40.8	38.3	34.2
B	60.5	57.3	63.2	50	59.2	61.7	65.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 2: People's views on the political system. Divided by sex and region.  
(Percent)

Choice	Total	Sex		Region				
		Women	Men	North	South	Northeast	Central, Bangkok East	
	N=601	N=194	N=407	N=104	N=104	N=95	N=185	N=113
A	42.8	48.5	40	46.2	30.8	54.7	40.5	44.2
B	57.2	51.5	60	53.8	69.2	45.3	59.5	55.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

11943

CSO: 4207/72

EDITORIAL SEES THREAT TO DEMOCRACY IN CONSTITUTION CHANGES

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 23 Jan 83 pp 2, 3

[Editorial: "Things Should Be Reviewed Carefully"]

[Text] At present, the important points behind the request to revise the constitution do not seem to be limited just to the problems in electing MPs. There have also been requests that the temporary provisions, which give certain powers similar to those of the elected MPs to the senators, be extended. These provisions would give the Senate the right to joint with the House of Representatives in drafting important acts and national budgets and to put forward motions calling for a general debate in order to issue a resolution of no-confidence in a particular minister or the entire cabinet. They would also allow government officials to continue holding both civil service and political positions.

As for the problem concerning the election method, which the constitution stipulates must be a joint-zone type in which the people vote for the full slate of candidates fielded by the political party, both the government and the MPs have tried to solve this problem. But they have not succeeded because of failing to obtain the stipulated number of votes, which must exceed half the number of votes in both the House and the Senate combined, or more than 263.

Thus, it can be said that the idea of changing the election method stipulated in the constitution is an ordinary matter; it is the right of the MPs, who have experience in holding elections without being blamed.

But concerning revising the temporary provisions in the constitution to give senators, who were appointed, the same rights and powers as the MPs, who were elected directly by the people, and to allow government officials to hold both civil service and political positions at the same time, we feel that this must be considered carefully since these factors limit the political rights and freedoms of the people. Furthermore, this does not give full sovereign power to the people since certain people and factions are allowed to play a part in stipulating the future of the country instead of the people and without any concern for the wishes of the people.

The fact that the constitution with these conditions has been in effect for almost 4 years without any disorder arising does not mean that these principles, or conditions, are correct or suited to the situation in the country or that they should therefore be preserved, as some scholars are saying. This is because there has not been any disorder because the people believe that, when the 4-year term expires, these conditions will disappear. And they believe that the powerholders who govern the country under these conditions will not try to preserve these undemocratic conditions but that they will gladly give the people a chance to play a real role in governing the country.

If the elected MPs and the senators allow the temporary provisions to be extended, that is, if the senators are allowed to retain their powers, this would be the same as admitting that the MPs are not suited to carrying out their duty of preserving the rights and interests of the people and that they are not yet able to do this alone. As for the senators, they are ready to do anything, even to reverse their own resolution, if they can get power or certain rights that they can use as a bargaining chip. Concerning these views of the people, we feel that this poses a much greater danger to the security of the nation than do the new data cited by various people. Thus, we hope that the members of parliament who have good intentions and who are concerned about the security of the nation will help get others to review this problem carefully before any decision is made.

1143

1143 42/11/77

EDITORIAL SAYS FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IS DARK

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 20 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Looking Forward"]

[Text] In the political activity at this time many different parties--the military, civil servants, elected MPs, or appointed senators are watching and are of the opinion that there will be a political change of some sort. But looking into the future, they agree that the security of Thailand will occur provided we retain the system of democracy with the King as the leader.

The path leading to security within our country should be the best and securest. Those holding diverse views each feel his way is best. And that having elections using political parties leads to chaos and disorder and there could be enormous amounts spent to buy votes including accusations leveled at political parties or politicians of wanting to destroy the nation--rather serious charges.

Democracy is not something that exists in the opinions of a few who say what is good or correct. We must allow more debate than now, especially, that debate which must be firmly grounded without any prejudice caused by fear. This must come before the debate can lead to correct conclusions. But as long as the power to decide right from wrong, [we] just have to sit and listen. And what is right won't happen.

Many political parties are quietly accepting this although they had previously protested it and openly expressed their thoughts about multi-constituency or single constituency elections. If there were more time to prepare and debate about the techniques along with enough public opinion polling, what will happen probably would not. In the development of our political system, they don't have to gladly accept the views which conflict with their original views.

It's like this because the populace--the ones with the real power--doesn't know anything at all, except for what some one leads them to believe. The truth is beginning to surface because we have never allowed the populace to be made aware of their power.

Looking into the future, we still see that it's quite dark in terms of the road to democracy--allowing the masses to exercise their rights according to their wishes--because we have only just started to adequately utilize this power. And then we get pulled back by old powers. This cycle has gone on for ages. Because of that, if everybody thinks that true democracy must come about from the majority of the people and that they must accept the views of the majority of the people it will take some time for us to develop into a democracy like other countries.

12241-R

CSO: 4207/74

LT GEN HAN'S CAREER PROFILED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 6 Jan 83 pp 8-11

[Article: "Man of the Year: Lieutenant General Han Linanon"]

[Text] "The Man of the Year" is a person who has tried to remain out of the limelight but who has stood out and who does not have to raise his voice to be heard. That man for 1982 is Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area. He is the author of the "Tai Rom Yen" plan and the person who coined the name "national army," which has received such great acceptance that it is almost an official government word.

How worthy of being honored as LAK THAI's "Man of the Year" is this small but resolute general? In addition to the things we have observed during the past year or during the past 15 months since he became commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, he has been a southern general and has not allowed himself to succumb to the influence of the local lords. He has also done many things in previous years that should be mentioned.

From the Center to the Northeast

Lieutenant General Han Linanon attended the Army Preparatory School, Class 5, which is the same class as General Athit Kamlangek, General Thienchai Sirisamphan, Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi and General Manman Nilawiset. Comparing his rank to that of his classmates, it can be seen that Lieutenant General Han has not made exceptionally rapid progress. Rather he has made regular, but rather slow, progress. But the progress that he has made is all due to his own efforts. He has stood firmly on his own two legs. One of his qualities is that he has never caused the downfall of anyone else and when he has been in trouble, he has never asked anyone for support.

General Han is more a staff officer than a line officer. He has a short biography: After graduating from the Armed Forces Staff College he served as head of the Operations Division (chief of staff 3) of the Second Army Area during the period when Lieutenant General Sawat Makkarun was the commanding general of the Second Army Area. He made continual progress as a staff officer. Then, when General Prem Tinsulanon became the commanding

in the Second Army Area, he was given an important task in accordance with the policy of General Prem, that is, he was responsible for checking the operation of radio stations that used the name of the military. These units had their own legal radio stations, many of which were in the northeast. In the end, he suggested that General Prem order that these stations be closed. To date, none of these have reopened.

His next task was to close the forests in the northeast in the areas where the communist terrorists were active. This was done in order to prevent the timber merchants from supplying materials to the communist terrorists. This also enabled officials to carry on operations without having to worry about anything. This policy of closing the forests has been in effect until today and it is this that has made the timber merchants, common influential people and politically influential furious with General Han to today. This shows that he did not become a resolute person who would not yield to others only after he became the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area.

#### Leads Politics

The phrase "politics leads, the military follows," or "Politics leads the military," is a phrase that was in use before the implementation of Policy 16/1959 or Policy 65/1982. This phrase was used first in the northeast. This policy, having politics lead, originated with the Karunyathet Plan in the (forward) Second Army Area in Sakon Nakhon Province. It was modeled on the South Vietnamese "Dong Hoi" program, which was implemented to receive defectors. Vietnam did not achieve any results with this program but Thailand has.

As for the phrase politics leads, General Han Linanon should be called the person who leads politics since he is the person who initiated certain things that are just now achieving results. Some of these things, such as the "Thai Village Volunteers," which is now almost forgotten, were started almost 10 years ago. It was General Han who started this program; he was responsible for things from Loei Province all along the Mekong River to Ubon Ratchathani Province. The goal was to have the villagers become core forces of the government in the same way that the enemy used a policy of "village cores" and masses. General Aphisak Saksilapachai, an officer from the Special Warfare Center, supervised the instructors from the paratroopers, who trained about 40 classes of Thai Village Volunteers. The Thai Village Volunteers scored their greatest achievements at Nakhon Phanom during the time that Mr Wichien Wechasawan, the present deputy minister of interior, was the provincial governor there. Later on, the Thai Village Volunteers became the Volunteer Defense Corps (VDC), which has expanded its activities throughout the country.

#### Dissolving the Masses In the Lower Northeast

General Han undertook an important task while serving as the chief of staff of the Second Army Area. He used political forces, or more correctly,



... to a senior level as was intended. He was promoted to an assistant chief of staff for operations and was made a lieutenant general.

#### General Han, His Birthplace

General Han is a southerner by birth. He was born at a time when his father was a customs officer in Kan Jan in Trang Province. But he grew up in Satun Province. This is one of the reasons that General Han was chosen to be commanding general of the Fourth Army Area. He was transferred without promotion, that is, he remained a lieutenant general after his transfer in October 1989. A short time later, before the soldiers of the Fourth Army Area had even had a chance to get to know their new commander, General Han created great excitement when he said in an interview that the disorder in the south stems from the dark powers and influential people both in and outside the military. He said that there were several evils in the south, that these things were about to create more bad people and more problems and that if the problems were not solved quickly, the south would become a blaze that no one could extinguish.

Concerning the problems of the villagers and masses, General Han said that they have been oppressed in various ways by corrupt government officials, evil capitalists and the dark powers of common bandits, bandit terrorists, communist terrorists and Malaysian communist guerrillas.

Furthermore, they have been exploited by the banks, which have aimed at making big profits and which have sought commercial success, that is, profits, by stepping on the backs and misery of the people. This banking

... has led to the mass problem, and it must be ... in order to keep it from being a factor in the expansion ... General Han has exposed the facts and harshly criticized the banks, with only mumbled responses from some people in banking circles. He has also dared speak out about these problems at conferences

... senior bankers in Bangkok without "pulling any punches." His colleagues have worried greatly about this because they know how much influence money and banks have in our country. And these influential people have destroyed many people whom they have wanted to destroy. Some people have said that if this were a previous period, General Han's speech ... like this would be tantamount to ... asking to have himself transferred or committing suicide. Some people have wondered whether General Han could have dared to speak out so boldly like this is the prime minister of Thailand were not General Prem Hinguland, who brought General Han down when he rose to power in Bangkok.

#### Southern Influences and Tai Pom Yee

The commanding general of the Fourth Army Area has announced that his goal is to eliminate the dark influences and eliminate injustice there. "Tai Pom Yee [peaceful south] is an aim, and it is the name of an official operations plan. It centers with the suppression of highway bandits and various criminals, especially in Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat and

...the following members: ...  
...were admitted to ...  
...with the ... and police. This has been referred to as the ...  
...as a response ...  
...people will want to participate in.

General Han was sent to attack Camp 44, the hideout of the Communist terrorists at "Thung Chang" in Ban Na San District, Saraburi Province, in 1965. He is suppressing them. This was the first time that a hideout of the Communist terrorists was wiped out. And Mr. Parri, another of the "Four Kings," a member of the CPT Central Committee, was captured at Ban Na San. Also, at present, forces are operating in accord with the Thai-Siam plan in the border area between Saraburi and Nakhon Pathom to wipe out the Communist terrorists who have fled from Thung Chang. General Han also made plans to attack the base of the 1st Regiment of the Malaysian Communist Guerrillas on Khao Nam Kung in Nakhon District, Songkhla Province. Three months ago, his forces destroyed the base of this regiment's base, and he has been in the area for 10 years.

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...shaking and trembling when he spoke about the anti-Malay policy of suppression and on national security. He said that Thailand had suppressed the Malay, the Chinese, the Indians, and all enemies of Malaysia, and that Thailand asked Malaysia to help suppress the Bangit terrorists, who are Malaysians. But Malaysia has not responded as it should have. Thus, the Commander General of the Fourth Army said indirectly that the Thai army, including the mixed Thai-Malayans terrorist, are responsible for the Thai-Malayans since he said something that he has never dared to say. But General Pan has dared to speak out and tell the world the serious consequences of his words and actions.

It was said that he told "Man of the Year" before the adjournment of the session that he would be removed from his position as commanding general of the 1st Army, Army Area and transferred to Europe. This rumor has been denied. He will see to wait and see whether or not this is something that will be done. He is in England, that is, he is in the front.

EDITORIAL VOICES FEAR OVER JAPANESE ECONOMIC POWER, MILITARY POTENTIAL

Chiang Mai THIN THAI in Thai 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Japan Starts Planning"]

[Text] The country which is the leading economic beast of the world is Japan. Other nations watch because of Japan's economic aggression.

Recently, a Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister has gone to Europe in order to speak to the European Common Market, consisting of 10 nations. These nations were displeased with the Japanese merchandise flooding their markets, to the extent that some of their industries have been forced to shut down because they were losing money; such as the Telefunken Corporation of West Germany. This was a giant in producing electrical goods, with exports all over the world, while at the same time Japan turns around and creates a tariff barrier obstructing foreign goods from conveniently entering the country. With the high taxes, the Japanese refuse to buy.

At the same time, Japan is planning to increase its military strength--even though the existing Japanese constitution limits that budget. But the U.S., the great power, turns around and supports Japan in increasing that side of the budget, causing Japan, which had wanted to increase it already but which had been reluctant to do so because of the aforementioned reasons, to get all excited thinking that now is the time for this increase. If they don't grow, one day the Japanese economy would be affected just as was the case before World War II, which when it started, destroyed various Southeast Asian nations, including the U.S.

Japan will not have this economic power for long, should the whole world finally realize how they're being taken advantage of by the Japanese economic beast. The only thing that can be saved for the future is to increase military power as a bargaining chip when Japan's military strength has increased.

Our Thailand is just another victim of Japan. But the ones in power are not interested. Is it because there is business trade with Japan or what? we leave it to your imagination. Japanese merchandise continues to flow in to the point we're flooded with both necessary and unnecessary goods, allowing Japan to scoop up all the profits all the time. Look around you now.

Japanese goods are all over, while various goods manufactured in Thailand are left to compete with Japanese goods in the markets. Persons with close ties to Japanese who are filthy rich that they don't understand who's responsible for our country's condition.

If we don't hurry up and resolve this now, when Japan increases its defense budget and has a powerful military, the Thais will be even more victimized by Japanese blood suckers and will have to wipe their tears and walk on their knees.

12241-R

CSO: 4207/74

RTN TO BUY HARPOON MISSILE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Preparations are being made to sharpen the claws of the Royal Thai Navy [RTN], by purchasing the Harpoon missile from the United States. The Secretary of the Navy states that it will be a 3-4 year project because they must construct a large ship in order to accommodate it. Some news sources state that since the RTN built a ship for the Exocet Missile before the U.S. would grant credit for the Harpoon missile, there is a problem of waste.

Captain Prasan Chuchinda, secretary of the Navy, told SIAM RAT that the purchase of the Harpoon missile has been agreed upon at two official levels within the Navy. At this time they are awaiting permission from the U.S. Congress. The project will take 3-4 years, and it is necessary to construct a ship capable of accommodating the Harpoon missile first.

Captain Prasan Chuchinda states that the RTN does not yet have the Harpoon, but has had the Exocet for a long time already--prior to the Falklands war between England and Argentina. The Harpoon is a large missile. It must have a large ship, unlike the Exocet, which requires only an 800 ton ship.

The efficiency of the Harpoon enables it to be aircraft fire-controlled over the horizon as opposed to the Exocet, where fire-control is limited to the horizon.

"In the nose of the Harpoon is a radar unit, which sends a signal to the targeted area. The target will reflect [this signal] to the missile and then the missile will zero-in on the target," according to the Secretary of the Navy.

As for the price of the Harpoon, Captain Prasan states that he couldn't remember, but provided that procurement is handled government-to-government, the price shouldn't be too great. "We are buying the Harpoon in order to strengthen the RTN. We must sharpen our claws and increase our strength."

Another naval officer states that the RTN has an agreement already to purchase the Harpoon from the U.S.A. Officials from the U.S. Navy agree, but this matter has not been finalized yet, because it must be passed through the U.S. Congress.

Another thing is that at this time the battleships "Ratchachalit" and "Witayakom," for example, are already equipped with the Exocet. The RTN must construct new ships in order to accommodate the Harpoon--provided that the decision is made to procure it.

Furthermore, prior to this, there were news accounts in SIAM RAT stating that the RTN encountered a problem. The newly constructed ships could not be utilized because they were initially designed to accommodate an Exocet type missile. Therefore the ships were constructed to an 800 ton capacity. Subsequently, we accepted armaments assistance from the U.S. who gave credits for the procurement of the Harpoon. This changed the specifications from an 800 ton vessel to a 1,200 ton vessel. At this time there is a waste problem and still no way to solve it.

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CSO: 4207/74

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY PAPER VIEWS ROLE OF THAI BORDER POLICE

BK161220 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Mai Huy: "Thai Border Patrol Police"]

[Text] The Thai Border Patrol Police [BPP] is a security force which is part of the national security service. It is directly connected with the army and protected by the royal family. The force is a paramilitary organization and a special force for protection of the monarchy. Right from its conception, this force has had close connections with the CIA of the United States.

Early in 1950, Thailand felt the need to set up an armed force which was as strong as the army to safeguard security along its border in the place of army units, which were not permitted to operate there (an agreement signed between Thailand and France has a clause stipulating that no military forces of Thailand are permitted to move close to or take any actions within 25 km of its border with Indochina).

The issue was that it was necessary for Thailand to organize a paramilitary force in order to prevent rebellions against its regime. Such a move would help rally the ethnic minority nationalities, contribute to consolidating the royal family's power and, at the same time, conform with the U.S. aim of preventing Thailand from collapsing.

In October 1950, the United States signed an agreement on military aid to Thailand and, on the basis of this agreement, U.S. military advisers were sent to Thailand and both the U.S. and Thai governments agreed to organize a special paramilitary force.

Toward the end of 1953, the BPP came into being with 4,320 personnel. It was organized into 94 platoons and an aerial reconnaissance unit. The latter had 300 personnel, which was later increased to 1,000 personnel in 1970. Both of these forces were fully equipped by the United States with sophisticated weapons and assisted by CIA advisers. In the mid-1960's, the BPP was the first Thai force to be equipped with M-16 assault rifles and U.S. helicopters manned by its own pilots; and it operated independently from the air force, the army and even other branches of the security service.

... building intelligence ... and activating the people to be loyal to the king. Its operations are more effective than the numerically strong but inept Thai Army and even more effective than the security forces, which are so corrupt. The majority of the border patrol policemen have been thoroughly trained in patrol and reconnaissance activities, search and rescue operations or small-scale military operations at night; and they are capable of launching surprise operations. The main task of the BPP is to operate along the border in support of the activities conducted by the CIA in adjacent areas, and to combine its military capabilities with propaganda activities directed at the people, especially the mountain tribal groups that live along the Burmese and Lao borders, to gather intelligence, defend the border and counter rebel forces.

To carry out this task, the BPP has intensively conducted democratic activities through which it can extract and gather intelligence for counterinsurgency and border defense purposes. It has rallied the people to perform such activities as building schools, providing health services, building airstrips in areas where there is no communications, digging water wells, setting up stores, organizing rural scout teams and launching "anti-communist" drives in rural hamlets and villages. All the primary activities of the BPP have heavy political connotations; and it tries to win the people's hearts by every means and avoid the use of force.

In 1973, the BPP began building schools in remote rural areas in the north. By 1978, some 212 schools had been built for a total of 12,000 students; and through this, villagers, including mountain tribesmen, were made part of the guarding system of the BPP. Border patrol policemen also serve as teachers. These teachers are even equipped with U.S. radio sets and have been thoroughly trained in the gathering of information. An American adviser said: "Students are the best sources of intelligence information." The development centers, small-scale agricultural projects, economic programs, rural scout groups, stores and so forth organized by the BPP are all aimed at creating a favorable environment for extracting and gathering intelligence.

At the border separating Thailand from Burma, Kampuchea, Laos and Malaya, stretches for more than 3,000 km, the BPP is organized into 32-man platoons operating along the border. These platoons are well equipped and trained. In addition to this, a number of mobile reserve platoons have also been set up in each area to reinforce the regular local units in case of an emergency.

The border security platoons and mobile reserve platoons mentioned above are the most capable small armed units of the BPP. These units often carefully avoid the task of maintaining security against the task of winning over the people. In insecure areas, for the use of force for suppression purposes will adversely affect their effort to win the people's support and loyalty, the sources of information.

The BPP is an armed component of a repressive administration of an "indigenous colonialist" nature. It lends a hand to the administration to suppress the local people and it does not have any regard for the human rights and freedom of the people. Nevertheless, it is a force that is necessary for the country's political and military system.

Since the 1970's, due to the ever-increasing intensity of counterinsurgent activities, the BPP has become more and more dependent on the army's chain of command. Control by the army has reduced the effectiveness of the BPP, even though this paramilitary force has contributed greatly to the successes of the army's activities. Although this force does not participate in military operations, it, being well equipped, is still being used by the authorities to prevent and oppose coup attempts.

Through their experience in organizing the BPP, the Bangkok military authorities hold that using a standing paramilitary force may have greater impact and effectiveness than using the army's reserve forces or the militia. Therefore, the BPP will continue to play an important role in maintaining Thailand's security.

CSO: 4209/236

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DEVELOPMENT OF HANOI WARD'S SECURITY FORCES DETAILED

Hanoi HANOI MCI in Vietnamese 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Huu La: "Hoan Kiem Public Security Forces After More Than Two Years of Development"]

[Text] Implementing Directive No 92 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, the party committee and public security command of Hoan Kiem Ward strictly reviewed and profoundly evaluated the situation of force building and political mission fulfillment during a 4-year period (1976-1980), and pointed out the strengths and weaknesses of each force and unit with regard to thought, organization, and work.

On the basis of correctly evaluating the situation, the ward public security forces drafted a plan and specific struggle goals. The cadres and enlisted men were categorized so that their weaknesses could be overcome. Over a period of more than 2 years, 120 command cadres were selected for study in officers' training, specialized officers' training, and professional enrichment courses. Nearly 100 cadres and enlisted men were selected for study in basic-level political classes at the ward party school. The ward public security forces organized supplementary education classes for nearly 300 people who had not graduated from Level-III. Every year nearly 90 percent and dozens of cadres and enlisted men who completed the supplementary education course were selected for entrance into colleges and specialized officers' schools. The supplementary education school of the ward public security forces was recognized as one of the city's advanced schools.

In addition to political education, professional supplementation, and academic classes, the ward public security forces paid attention to launching emulation movements with specific contents which were intended to encourage the cadres and enlisted men to do a good job of fulfilling the political missions and responsibilities assigned them and overcome their weaknesses. The forms of making emulation pacts, organizing seminars, introducing experiences, and multiplying models had a positive effect on improving the men's ability and professional knowledge. The ward public security forces sought the leadership of the party committee echelons and regularly arranged for the subward public security personnel and the sector police to hold self-criticism sessions in the presence of the people, so that the cadres and people could contribute constructive opinions regarding the development of the public security forces.

The leadership of the ward and subward public security forces regularly received the people at headquarters every Friday. During the past two years more than 2,502 people have come to express their aspirations, contribute constructive opinions, and recommend the punishment of cadres and enlisted men who committed violations. The public security forces promptly acted on the recommendations of the people.

Organization was further improved. The organizational model manifested unified, specialized centralization, and the subward organization was strengthened and tied in with the mass organizations. In the work of suppressing, struggling against, and preventing crime, during the past two years the subward public security forces investigated and brought to justice more than 81 percent of the economic cases. In many subwards the mass movement contributed positively to the struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare. The people's security teams played a managerial role and effectively prevented crimes. The leadership role of the Party organizations was clearly strengthened. The HONGYU played an assault role in implementing political missions. In the course of the movement to forge Youth Union members, more than 300 outstanding members were introduced to the Party. Some 222 new party members, nearly 90 percent of whom were Youth Union members. In 1981 the party organization of the ward public security forces was recognized as a strong party organization. Purifying the ranks of the public security forces was made a central concern and was tied in with the implementation of directives 81 and 83 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. After the categorization was carried out steps were taken to educate the deficient enlisted men by many forms. At the same time, 122 cadres and enlisted men who committed violations were resolutely disciplined and 60 people who did not meet standards were dismissed. Some 47 percent of the deficient enlisted men made progress, and the number of good examples doubled in comparison to the past. One martyr was awarded a Hero's Medal and nearly 30 people who had outstanding accomplishments were promoted ahead of schedule. Cadres and enlisted men received more than 1,000 commendations.

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CSC: 42 7/222

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### RANK CHANGES FOR COLONELS, NAVAL OFFICERS CITED

BK161733 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] In compliance with Decree No 74-HDBT on 26 April 1982 of the Council of Ministers providing stipulations on military emblems, rank and branch insignia and ceremonial uniforms used in the VPA, the minister of national defense recently issued the following decision on insignia of rank for senior colonels [dqaij tas] and on the new names for general-rank naval officers:

Article 1: The rank insignia of a senior colonel, which formerly consisted of four stars and two bars, now features three stars and two bars. He will continue to receive his current pay until a new wage scale is applied.

Article 2: The rank of colonel [thuowngj tas] is now renamed senior colonel [dqaij tas] and their insignia of rank will carry three stars and two bars. They will continue to receive their current wage for colonel-rank officers until a new wage scale is applied. Those colonels who have been or are going to be transferred out of the armed forces before the introduction of a new wage scale will have their retirement pension computed on the basis of their actual pay.

Article 3: The rank titles of general-rank naval officers is to be in accordance with the following stipulations of the law on VPA officers:

1. A major general is a rear admiral.
2. A lieutenant general is a vice admiral.
3. A colonel general is an admiral.

Article 4: This decision, which is to take effect beginning 15 January 1983, will be applied to both those colonels and senior colonels who have already been transferred out of the armed forces but who are still permitted to wear their military uniforms and rank insignia in accordance with Decision No 564/QP issued on 28 April 1982 by the minister of national defense promulgating the law on VPA officers.

Article 5: Chief of the VPA general staff, head of the Political General Department and the chiefs of various agencies concerned are responsible for the implementation of this decision.

CSO: 4209/236

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NEW MILITARY EMBLEMS, RANK INSIGNIA DESCRIBED

BK140745 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[SRV Council of Ministers' "recent" decree on military emblems and rank insignias and ceremonial uniforms for VPA soldiers]

[Text] Article 1. The military insignia for officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of all armed services and branches and the border defense units of the VPA is round, depicting a crescent-shaped gold-colored wheel under a panicle of rice. Color of the edge of the insignia is gold.

The military insignia comes in two sizes: 36-mm and 26-mm diameter.

Article 2. The color of the background of the military insignia and the color of the edge of the rank insignia for officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of all armed services and of the border defense corps; and for specialist soldiers are stipulated as follows:

- Infantry: bright red.
- Air Force and Air Defense: sky blue.
- Navy: purple.
- Border Defense: green.
- Specialist soldiers: light grey.

Article 3. Rank insignias for VPA officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men and trainees:

#### 1. Rank insignia for officers and third lieutenants:

Rank insignia for officers are worn on the shoulder. They have a bright yellow background trimmed at the edge with the color of the armed service or the border defense units to which the wearer belongs as specified in article 2 above. Each rank insignia is designed to carry stars and a button:

- Second lieutenant, major, major general and rear admiral: one star.
- First lieutenant, lieutenant colonel, lieutenant general and vice admiral: two stars.
- Captain, colonel, colonel general and admiral: three stars.
- Senior captain and senior general: four stars.

The star for a general-rank officer is gold color and the button depicting the national emblem which goes together with it is also in gold color. The star for a field-grade or junior officer is of silver color, and the button depicts a star and is placed between two silver-colored panicles of rice.

The rank insignia for a field-grade officer has two silver-colored bars. The rank insignia for a third lieutenant has the same feature as for a junior officer with the exception that it does not have any star on it.

## 2. Rank insignia for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men:

a. Rank insignia for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the army, the air force, the air defense units, the marine units and the border defense units are worn on the shoulder. The background color of these rank insignia is light grey trimmed at the edge with the color of the armed service or the air defense units to which the wearer belongs as specified in article 2 above. On each rank insignia there are a silver-colored button, a silver-colored star placed between two panicles of rice and a red-colored bar or V-shaped stripe designed to distinguish between these ranks:

- Private: one V-shaped stripe
- Private first class: two V-shaped stripes
- Corporal: one bar
- Sergeant: two bars
- Master sergeant: three bars

b. Rank insignia for naval noncommissioned officers and enlisted men are worn on shirt sleeves when dressed in uniforms with a bib-like collar flap; and have a purple background with yellow stripes designed to denote the ranks.

- Private second class: one horizontal stripe on top of the rank insignia and a naval emblem in the center of the rank insignia.

- Private first class: one horizontal stripe above and the other below the rank insignia with a naval emblem in the center.

- Corporal: one horizontal stripe in the center of the rank insignia.

- Sergeant: two proportionate horizontal stripes in the center of the rank insignia.

- Master sergeant: three proportionate horizontal stripes in the center of the rank insignia.

## 3. Rank insignias for trainees:

a. Rank insignia for trainees who are already officers or third lieutenants are the same as those for officers and third lieutenants as already specified in points 1 and 2 above.

b. Rank insignia for non-officer trainees: The background of the rank insignia has the same color as that of the armed service or the air defense corps to which the wearer belongs and features a silver-colored star placed between two silver-colored panicles of rice.

--The rank insignia for trainees of basic officer training schools is trimmed in gold color.

--The rank insignia for trainees of noncommissioned officer training schools does not have any color trim edge.

#### Article 4: VPA badges:

1. Shoulder rank insignia must go along with collar badges. A collar badge features the emblem of the armed service, the armed branch or the specialized service to which the wearer belongs. The color of the background of a collar badge must correspond with the color of the armed service, border defense units or the specialized service to which the wearer belongs as already specified in article 2 above. A collar badge for general-rank officers has its three edges in gold color.

2. Emblems for armed services and branches and specialized services are as follows:

- Infantry: a sword placed across a rifle.
- Mechanized infantry: a crossed sword and rifle under an armored vehicle.
- Sapper: a dagger placed above a stick of dynamite with a gold-colored border beneath.
- Armored: a tank.
- Artillery: two crossed cannons.
- Chemical branch: a radiation ray on a benzene ring.
- Engineer: a pick and a shovel arranged on the picture of one half of a wheel.
- Signal corps: a radio wave.
- Border defense units: a horseshoe surmounted on a crossed sword and rifle.
- Air force: a star on two spread wings.
- Paratroops: an aircraft on a fully opened parachute.
- Air Defense: two crossed antiaircraft guns.
- Rockets: a rocket on a cloud-covered background.
- Antiaircraft: an antiaircraft gun.
- Radar: a mounted radar antenna.
- Navy: an anchor.
- Marines: an anchor on a crossed sword and rifle.
- Logistics and financial affairs: a crossed sword and field above a panicle of rice.
- Medical and veterinary units: a red cross on a circle.
- Technical sector: a compass surmounted on a hammer.
- Driver: a steering wheel surmounted on a suspension spring.
- Military justice and military police: a shield on two crossed swords.
- Military band: a crossed trumpet and flute.
- Physical education: a bow and an arrow.
- Art troupe: a music note and a moon-shaped lute.

Article 5: Rank insignia incorporated with VPA emblems:

a. Rank insignia incorporated with VPA emblems are worn on the collar (when rank insignia are not worn on the shoulder). They feature the emblem of the wearer's armed service, branch or specialized service; and stars or stripes to denote ranks:

--General-rank officers: rank insignias have the three edges in gold color.

--Field-grade and junior-grade officers: rank insignias do not have any colored edge but carry only silver-colored stripes: Two stripes for field-grade officers and one stripe for junior-grade officers.

--Noncommissioned officers: rank insignias feature a gold-colored stripe.

b. Rank insignia incorporated with VPA emblems for students of basic officers training schools feature a 6-mm wide gold-colored vertical stripe with the emblem of the wearer's armed service and branch or specialized service in the middle. There is no star on them.

c. Rank insignias incorporated with VPA emblems for students of various noncommissioned officers training schools consist of a 3-mm wide, gold-colored vertical stripe and an emblem of the wearer's armed service and branch or specialized service in the middle. There is no star on them.

Article 6: Ceremonial uniforms for VPA officers:

When attending the 1 May, 2 September and 22 December celebrations, VCP national congresses, diplomatic functions or national mourning days, general-rank and field-grade officers wear light grey-colored uniforms in summer and olive-colored uniforms in winter. Uniforms must be dressed as follows:

1. General-rank officers:

--Cap with a red edge, gold-colored chin strap and a military emblem placed between two pine branches.

--Coat with open collar; a row of gold-colored buttons featuring a star between two panicles of rice; two large waist-level inner pockets; lapel trimmed with the same color as that of the wearer's armed service or border defense corps; a star and a pine branch in gold color on the lapel.

--Trousers have the same design as that of the service uniform trousers.

--White long-sleeved shirt with stiff collars.

--Tie and white gloves.

--Black shoes worn with socks.

b. Ceremonial uniforms for field-grade officers are the same as those for general-grade officers, except that:

--Cap carries only the military emblem without the pine branches around it.

--Lapel has no gold-colored star except for the emblem of the wearer's armed service and branch or specialized service (worn directly on the lapel inside a pine branch).

2. The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for determining the ceremonial uniforms for junior-grade officer and the type of uniform to be worn on each different ceremonial function, and for providing specifications for VPA soldiers' service uniforms.

Article 7: Specifications for military emblem, rank and branch insignias and ceremonial uniforms are to be applied to officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men of both active and reserve status including those assigned outside the armed forces but still permitted to wear military uniforms in accordance with national defense stipulations.

Article 8: Abrogate the regulations governing specifications for the VPA emblems, rank and branch insignias, and ceremonial uniforms--which was issued along with Decision No 30-TTC on 20 June 1958--and other previous stipulations at variance with this decree.

Article 9: The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for the enforcement of this decree.

CSO: 4209/236

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

YANG DEZHI'S 'THREATENING' STATEMENT CRITICIZED

BK091303 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Threats Will Solve Nothing"]

[Text] Coupling slander with threats is the usual propaganda method used by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles against the Vietnamese people. Following in Deng Xiaoping's footsteps, Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, recently visited Thailand where he stated--in tones reeking of great Han expansionism and hegemonism--that China would not stay idle but would retaliate in the event of a Vietnamese attack against Thailand.

This threatening statement aims at covering up the fact that the Beijing reactionaries are seeking all ways and means to push Thailand and other ASEAN countries deeper into opposition to Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Over the past 3 years, they have used Thai territory to shelter and feed the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They have given military and financial support to Khmer reactionaries, rigged up the ghost tripartite government, and fomented antagonism and mutual suspicion among Southeast Asian countries. They are the ones who have created tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border and threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Yang Dezhi's visit to Thailand was obviously aimed at working out plans against Kampuchea and Vietnam, and at binding Thailand more tightly to China's adventurous policy against peace and security in the region.

However, the situation in Kampuchea has become increasingly stable, the Kampucheans have demonstrated before the world that the situation in their country is irreversible. No amount of slander and threats from the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles can prevent the Kampuchean people and their armed forces from exercising their right to defend their lives from the Pol Pot remnants and Khmer reactionaries, nor can they keep the Vietnamese people from supporting the fraternal Kampuchean people in defending and strengthening their country's independence and sovereignty, thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam's stand is unequivocal. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam's unchangeable foreign policy is one of peace and respect for the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region. This does not mean that we are weak. We are now much stronger than we were in 1979. We will not allow any enemy to encroach upon our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The Beijing authorities, more than anyone else, should understand this well, especially following the debacle of the aggression against Vietnam in 1979 by 600,000 Chinese troops under Yang Dezhi's command. They should also feel a certain shame in voicing threats against a sovereign socialist country while giving a red-carpet reception to a representative of the U.S. imperialists when the latter arrived in Beijing.

CSO: 4207/86

'NHAN DAN' CRITICIZES PRC PLA CHIEF'S THREATS

OM080753 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GM 8 Feb 83

[Beijing's Gangster Language Condemned--VNA headline]

[text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Feb--To couple slanders with threats is a customary propaganda method of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles against the Vietnamese people, says NHAN DAN today.

The paper quotes Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, as threatening that China would not stay with folded arms and would retaliate in the event of a Vietnamese attack against Thailand.

This statement, the paper points out, aims at covering up the fact that the Beijing reactionaries are seeking all ways and means to push Thailand deeper into opposition to the three Indochinese countries.

"Over the past 3 years," it recalls, "Beijing has used Thai territory to shelter and feed the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It has given military and financial support to Khmer reactionaries, rigged up the so-called 'tripartite government,' and fomented antagonisms and mutual suspicion among Southeast Asian countries. It is the Beijing reactionaries and no one else who have created tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border and threatened peace and stability in this region."

Yang's Thailand visit [is] obviously aimed to work out plans against Kampuchea and Vietnam, and bind Thailand more tightly to China's adventurous policy against peace and security in the region, the paper says.

"However," NHAN DAN continues, "the situation in Kampuchea has become increasingly stable, the Kampuchean people, by their steady recovery from the Pol Pot disaster, have eloquently demonstrated before the world that the situation in their country is irreversible. No amount of slanders and threats from the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles could prevent the Kampuchean people and their armed forces from exercising their right to defend their life from the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries."

"Vietnam's stand is unequivocal," the paper stresses, adding that "the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's unchangeable foreign policy is one of peace

and respect for the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region. This absolutely does not mean that Vietnam will allow another to encroach upon its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity."

"The Beijing authorities more than anyone else should have understood this well, especially following the debacle of the aggression by 600,000 of their troops against Vietnam in 1979 under Yang's command. They should have also felt a certain shame in voicing threat against a sovereign socialist country while giving red-carpet reception to a representative of the U.S. imperialists when the latter arrived in Beijing," NHAN DAN concludes.

CSO: 42007361

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AIR

### HANOI MCI EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED EXPORTS

HANOI HANOI MCI in Vietnamese 15 Dec 82 p 1

Editorial: "Increase Sources of Export Goods"

Text It may be said that 1982 signified a turning point in the progress of the national foreign trade sector. Although production was still beset by many difficulties regarding materials and facilities, exports increased both quantity and variety and with regard to variety and the ratio of industrial goods in exports. Using exports to serve imports, the foreign trade sector attained a number of initial accomplishments in serving agricultural and industrial production and the lives of the people in the city.

Advances were due, first of all, to the economic policies of the Party and State, which have been clearly manifested in the recent resolutions. The efforts of the sectors and echelons, and of our cadres and party members, realizing the significance and role of exports is becoming increasingly evident and specific. However, their efforts were limited. Many latent capabilities have not been well exploited in order to develop the sources of export goods and, in turn, effectively meet import needs.

In the present situation, foreign trade must be regarded as a principal task contributing positively to resolving the economic, social, and living standard problems. But in order to import it is necessary to increase the sources of export goods. In order to exploit all capabilities regarding skills, techniques, and local raw materials, and in order to strongly develop production in order to serve exports, it is necessary to have complete, centralized policies (regarding plans, materials, contracting out, ordering, investment, prices, tax rates, etc.) in order to encourage and ensure the legitimate interests of the production installations and the individual producers. The enterprises, enterprises, and cooperatives producing high-value export goods on a centralized high-volume basis must receive the correct amount of foreign exchange called for by the policy so that they can import the items necessary for expanded reproduction and to improve equipment and product quality. Cooperation among the production installations and with foreign countries to produce good products must be promoted. With regard to agricultural products, it is necessary to gradually reduce the export of raw materials and gradually increase the processing of finished products in order to attain living standards. In order to maintain a worthy position on the international market it is necessary to have goods which have reliably high

...the ... .. improved. Each production ... .. and ... ..  
... .. have self-reliance in growth of the ... ..  
... .. and ... .. the world market. ... ..  
... .. continually improving, major ... ..  
... .. and people ... .. year ... ..  
... .. penalties, in order to ... ..  
... .. primary production phase.

... .. at exporting is ... ..  
... .. in agriculture, ... .. and ... ..  
... .. With a spirit of developing the effectiveness  
... .. of the party and state, and with determination to  
... .. plan calling for greater production this year, we are certain to  
... .. the course of export goods during the coming period, is a ... ..  
... .. expanded reproduction, and the basis of ... ..  
... .. the lives of the people.

... ..

BRIEFS

TALKS ON DEVELOPING TOURISM--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Jan--The World Tourism Organization (WTO) will make significant contributions to the development of Vietnamese tourism, said its Secretary-General Robert C. Lonati to Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh here this afternoon. With Tran Quynh to receive Lonati was Nguyen Viet, director-general of the Vietnam General Department of Tourism. Tran Quynh thanked Robert Lonati for his visit and his encouraging words about Vietnam. He expressed the wish for further development of cooperation between the WTO and the Vietnamese tourist service. "This cooperation will contribute to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of mutual understanding among nations," he said. While here, Robert Lonati paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, visited the late president's house and office, and called at many cultural establishments and spots of scenic or historic significance in Hanoi, Quang Ninh Province and Haiphong City. He had several working sessions with the Vietnam General Department of Tourism. [Text] [BK281712 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 27 Jan 83]

CHINESE, S.E. ASIAN RELATIONS--Hanoi, VNA, 10 Feb--The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam wishes to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations, first of all with its Southeast Asian neighbours and China, said Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations. Addressing a recent meeting of the special committee on strengthening the effectiveness of principles of non-use of force in international relations, he roundly condemned imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and international reaction for their wicked designs. The expansionist and hegemonic ambitions against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations, and against the people's right to self-determination have directly hindered the progress of the committee's activities, he pointed out. Le Kim Chung exalted the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Warsaw Pact's proposals regarding the defence of world peace and security. Le Kim Chung reiterated the Vietnamese Government's proposals to resume negotiations with China to peacefully solve all disputes and normalize the relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW101948 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 10 Feb 83]

YANG DEZHI'S THAILAND VISIT--QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Sunday issue, notes that there is no other purpose for Yang Dezhi's recent visit to Thailand but to strengthen military collusion between China and Thailand to oppose their neighbors in Indochina. By this visit, Beijing has made known its vicious design to tie Thailand to its plan of aggression and expansionism and for the long-term use of Thailand as a beachhead for its opposition to the countries in Indochina. The visit to Thailand, either by Yang Dezhi or by General Vessey, reflects the concern by both Beijing and Washington over the development of the Kampuchean revolution and the conflicts among their henchmen. [Text] [BK061422 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 6 Feb 83]

KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH DELEGATION FETED--Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK)--On Sunday 6 February, Pham Minh Tanh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, received the delegation of the Kampuchean youth organization led by its vice chairman, Kang Nem, which is attending the friendship and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youths in Ho Chi Minh City. Phan Minh Tanh praised the brilliant achievements of Kampuchean youth in national construction and defense, and stated that the presence of the Kampuchean and Lao youth delegations makes an important contribution to the success of the meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youth. Kang Nem sincerely thanked the Vietnamese people for the precious aid that they have provided to Kampuchea in all fields. [Text] [BK090131 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1447 GMT 7 Feb 83]

CSO: 4219/39

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES VINH PHU PARTY CONGRESS

BK241130 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Address by Pham Van Dong at the Vinh Phu Provincial Party Organization Congress--date not given]

[Text] Comrade leaders of Vinh Phu Province, comrade delegates to the congress.

Today I am very happy to attend this congress of the Vinh Phu provincial party organization. Your current congress is of great importance. It requires that we fully understand the general line and tasks spelled out in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the Third Plenum of the party Central Committee.

To contents of these extremely important party documents must be concretely reflected in the resolution of this provincial party organization congress and must be translated into reality thereafter. For this reason, in this congress, you should conduct broad and far-reaching exchanges of views; correctly evaluate the local situation; determine what has been accomplished and what has not; and clearly see the province's position, its strengths, and its diversified potential. On this basis, you should strive to reach solid decisions aimed at building Vinh Phu into a prosperous and beautiful province.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I wish your congress fine success.

Dear comrades,

I have followed the situation in Vinh Phu Province for a long time. Coming here this time to attend your congress, I have read the provincial party committee's report, have heard a number of delegates express their views, and have visited some local production establishments. I see that Vinh Phu has made heartening progress in socioeconomic development.

In the situation in which our country is experiencing untold difficulties in building and defending the socialist fatherland, such progress is particularly welcome. The party organization and people of Vinh Phu are really worthy of their province, the birthplace of nation-founding Hung kings, and their tradition of courage and stalwartness in fighting and industriousness in productive labor. On this occasion, I warmly commend the party organization and people of Vinh Phu for these great efforts and initial achievements. We should, however, realize that these results still fall short of the requirements of the situation and our tasks and have not yet been commensurate with Vinh Phu's diversified potential.

Implementing your bold and creative new ideas and bringing into play the successful experiences of your new mode of production, you should keep striving to effect new changes so as to continue moving forward.

I would like now to contribute a number of suggestions as follows:

Vinh Phu is one of our country's larger provinces. With its abundant labor and its hilly and forested land, which covers 65 percent of the province's entire area, Vinh Phu has great agricultural and forestry potentials. Equipped with many centrally or locally-operated industrial installations and with a good communications network, Vinh Phu plays an important role in the national economy and national defense. It serves as a bridge linking the mountain provinces with the capital city of Hanoi and the Bac Bo Delta provinces, and as the direct rear base of the 2nd military region. These factors constitute very great advantages, putting Vinh Phu in a strong position in the building of socialism. But they also require that the province fulfill worthy obligations to the rest of the country, especially to the localities and central sectors concerned. What, then, should Vinh Phu do--and how--to help achieve the objectives set by the Fifth National Congress of our party?

Exactly as defined by the guidelines which the executive committee of the provincial party organization has presented in its report to this congress, first of all the entire party organization and people of Vinh Phu must concentrate their efforts on "developing agriculture and forestry and increasing the volume of grain and foodstuff production as much as possible, along with vigorously expanding the planting of crops for use as raw materials, special crops, crops for export, and so forth." This means that, due to its specific conditions, Vinh Phu must use agriculture and forestry as the basis for its advance.

Vinh Phu must pay attention to developing agriculture comprehensively, including both crop growing and livestock raising. In crop growing, in addition to rice, it must attach utmost importance to subsidiary food crops, especially corn and soybeans. The provincial party committee's report stipulated that Kien Giang's annual grain output would be increased by 12 percent. This is adequate, but the ratio of subsidiary food crops, expected to be 25 percent of the province's total annual grain production, is not satisfactory. You must make an effort to achieve a higher ratio and, simultaneously, pay due attention to organizing the processing of subsidiary food crops. Vinh Phu must vigorously increase the area of tea, lacquer trees [sown], pineapple, sugarcane, banana, paper pulp trees and other crops, by combining agriculture with forestry and developing "orchards on the hills and in the forests." This is aimed at promoting the production of grain and foodstuffs, providing raw materials for processing industry and products for export and, at the same time, quickly covering barren hills with trees and ensuring forest preservation. Vinh Phu's initial achievements in building orchards on the hills and in the forests and in combining agriculture with forestry are valuable experiences applicable to any mountainous and hilly locality.

What I want to emphasize here is that intensive cultivation is a must. In growing any crop anywhere, we must continually practice intensive cultivation

... Vinh Phu now has cooperatives which are experienced in extensive cultivation on farmland such as the Tu Trung, ... Za cooperatives, and others which are experienced in intensive cultivation on hilly and forested land such as the Dong Thanh, Vo Mieu, Dao Xa, Vu Lao, Thai Ninh and Tieu Son cooperatives. You should review and share your experiences with other localities and should promptly do away with the bad practice of extensive cultivation, an utterly backward mode of cultivation which only destroys the fertility of the soil. It is better for us to cultivate a small area and try to increase crop yields and output by practicing intensive cultivation than to plant on a large area but obtain only 7 metric tons of cassava, 5 metric tons of sweet potatoes and slightly more than 1 metric ton of corn per hectare. This is unacceptable.

Along with crop growing, you must make every effort to develop hog, chicken and fish raising while promoting the development of cattle breeding in a way suitable for the terrain and climatic conditions of the midlands and the highlands.

Concerning industry, there are now in Vinh Phu more than 80 central and local enterprises, most of which are processing industries directly linked with the local sources of agricultural and forestry raw materials. In processing agricultural and forestry products, Vinh Phu must fully exploit the capacity of these important industrial installations while attaching utmost importance to the development of small industry and handicrafts. The province must organize production on all scales--large, medium and small--utilize both fully mechanized and semimechanized means as well as manual labor, and rely on all forms of organization--state enterprises, cooperatives, family-oriented trades and individual handicraftsmen--to produce an ever larger amount of reasonably priced consumer goods to suit the consumers' taste, and to turn out valuable products of good quality for export.

At present, due to a lack of energy, supplies and raw materials and the imbalance of its infrastructure such as piers, communications lines and transportation means, many enterprises in Vinh Phu are still unable to stabilize production and are operating at low capacity. You should reexamine the situation and gain a firm knowledge of it in order to reorganize production and promote coordination and integration between enterprises, between the central enterprises and the locality, and between enterprises and the areas which provide them with raw materials. Vinh Phu has recently effected such coordination and integration, thereby enabling a number of enterprises such as the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, the Lua Viet paper mill, the Song Lo Union of tea enterprises, the Binh Xuyen vegetable oil plant, and so forth, not only to stabilize operations but also to develop production. These were good experiences. The province should continue to hold discussions with various ministries concerned about a rational division of work and decentralization. It should also devise concrete positions, policies and measures aimed at encouraging close contact between the enterprises and the areas which produce raw materials and among the enterprises themselves so as to exploit the province's industrial potential most profitably.

Along with stepping up production in agriculture, forestry and industry including small industry and handicrafts, we must pay attention to distribution and circulation. This is currently the hottest problem which must be satisfactorily resolved to bring about a marked change in the efforts to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions, especially the living conditions of cadres, workers and the armed forces.

I want to stress here the need to control goods, to manage them well, and to distribute them fairly, promptly, selectively and to the right consumers. We must try all means to increase revenue for the state budget and to concentrate cash in the banks. At the same time, we must absolutely practice thrift in economic and social activities and in consumption, especially during the forthcoming lunar new year festival. Only in this way will we be able to gradually stabilize the market situation and prices and partly reduce difficulties in the life of the salaried.

Vinh Phu must make every effort to exploit the diversified potential of a midland province strong in the cultivation of long-term industrial crops. It must strive to rapidly increase the volume and value of its agricultural products made of locally available raw materials, thereby contributing to the efforts of the rest of the country in promoting exports, a task of strategic significance to the building of socialism in our country.

Along with building and developing the economy, you must apply yourselves to promoting education, culture, public health and social welfare in a way suitable to the local situation.

In economic activities as well as in cultural and educational work, we must pay attention to applying the formula "the center and localities, the state and people work together." We should find and apply suitable forms of organization to mobilize our human and material resources and to bring into play the people's experience and talents in the fields of investment, building, production development, and life organization.

We must simultaneously carry out three revolutions: the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the keystone. On this basis, we will build a new type of socialist man, a new life and a new socialist countryside.

To implement these guidelines and tasks, first of all we must satisfactorily carry out the formulation of programs and plans, both long-term and short-term. Experience has shown that, because of our failure to attach due importance to the formulation of programs and plans, we have had to bear extremely disastrous consequences [dax ganhs chiu] nhuwngx haauj quar voo cungf tai haij]. Of course, this is a difficult task which requires a keen perception and full knowledge of the capabilities and demands of the locality in the promotion of its development. But we do not ask for perfection. Let us start basic investigation work at once to provide the minimum estimates needed for the elaboration of a general plan. After that we will work out specific plans for each large area. Then, combining these estimates with the people's

From these experiences, we will make plans for each small area in conformity with the programs and plans of the central echelon. Such general and specific plans are the basis for the formulation of good 5-year and annual plans and for the adoption of the most suitable policies for each area in the province, thereby ensuring high efficiency. To do this, you must, under the guidance of the provincial party committee echelon and administration, mobilize all forces of the economic and scientific and technological sectors and all the teachers and students of various schools.

We must build and strengthen the districts to really turn them into important areas in which production, distribution and circulation work is carried out. This means that the province must promote the initiative and creativity of the districts in reorganizing production, redistributing labor and building the agroindustrial or agricultural-forestry-industrial economic structure. It must closely link production with distribution and circulation and achieve the integration of various economic elements, thereby fully exploiting the districts' economic potential (including land, labor, trades and crafts, and material and technical bases) and other resources to meet as best it can the demands of production and of the daily life of the people in the districts and to fulfill its obligations to the state. Simultaneously with its efforts to build the districts economically, the province must develop culture and social welfare and transform the districts into fortresses for the defense of the fatherland, that is, it must strengthen the districts in all respects.

In the province, the basic production units, that is, the state enterprises and cooperatives, the cells of socialist economy, should be consolidated in all respects. First of all, the province must stabilize the agricultural cooperatives by organizing them on a suitable scale. It must also broaden various trades and crafts, continue to improve the management mechanism, and allocate land and forests to the cooperatives and the families of cooperative members so that they may manage, protect and exploit these resources according to state policies and provincial regulations. This is aimed at motivating all people to zealously engage in productive labor, to practice the intensive farming of crops and domestic animals, to raise labor productivity and to turn out large amounts of products, thereby improving their own living conditions, increasing the cooperatives' funds, and making contributions to the state.

The centrally- or locally-operated state enterprises located in the provinces, that is, the various industrial, agricultural, forestry and communications-transportation enterprises, must set a good example in implementing state policies concerning production and business management. They must strictly practice economic accounting and strive to reduce the losses of materials, to lower production costs, and to increase labor productivity on the basis of making investments in depth and ceaselessly carrying out technical innovations. They must associate with one another to exploit their production capacities most satisfactorily and to turn out plenty of valuable products for the national economy, thereby fulfilling their obligation to deliver products to the state and improving their workers' living conditions. On the other hand, they must pay attention to helping raise the local people's living standards. This is also a way to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance.

Along with constantly developing the collective economy and state economy, the province must pay keen attention to guiding and developing the family economy, an integral part of the socialist economy.

Building Vinh Phu into a province with an industrial-agricultural economic structure is a glorious but very difficult task of the masses, of whom the Vinh Phu provincial party organization is the leader. This task can be satisfactorily accomplish only by bringing into play the working people's socialist collective mastery in the basic units and by launching a mass emulation movement for productive labor and economization. The mass organizations play a very important role in this task. Therefore, many suitable forms of organization must be used to motivate all people to work better, to work as best they can, and, at the same time, to strictly practice thrift in order to live well and to contribute well. Through the mass movement and through practical training, zealous and capable people, especially young people, should be selected and appointed to suitable positions, thus making it possible to build a contingent of politically reliable and professionally competent cadres.

Finally, an important thing I would like to tell you is that you must make every effort to build and strengthen the party and administration at all levels to ensure that they are capable of leading and organizing the implementation of the guidelines and tasks to be laid down by your current congress.

In short, to accomplish these tasks, the cadres and members of the Vinh Phu party organization must uphold their will to fight, enhance their political level and managerial skills, improve their revolutionary quality and ethics, and work in a revolutionary offensive spirit. Each party member must be a revolutionary militant, must take the lead in the mass movements, and must be worthy of being a Communist Party member, "worthy of being the leader and the devoted servant of the people," as esteemed Uncle Ho has taught.

With its diversified resources, with its industrious, intelligent and creative people, and with the maturity you have achieved in recent years, I believe that Vinh Phu will become a prosperous and beautiful province with an industrial-agricultural economic system and a plentiful, civilized and happy life worthy of the traditional courage and industriousness of its people and worthy of the birthplace of the nation-founding Hung kings.

I wish the congress of the Vinh Phu Provincial Party Organization success.

CSO: 4209/241

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VAN TIEN DUNG AT THAI BINH PARTY CONGRESS

BK241400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The (second-phase) 12th Congress of delegates of the Thai Binh provincial party organization was held from 18 to 22 January.

Comrade Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended the congress.

Over the past 3 years, despite a considerable decrease in material and technical supplies as compared with previous years, Thai Binh has recorded many noticeable successes in the production grain and food.

Of the six rice crops the province has harvested, one was good and four were very good. In 1982, the total cultivated area in the province was 209,400 hectares, an increase of 0.3 percent compared to 1979; the average rice yield per hectare was 6.81 tons; and the total output of grain (converted to paddy equivalent) was 593,000 tons, an increase of 20.6 percent of 1979 (with paddy accounting for 536,600 tons, an increase of 22.4 percent). This was the year in which the province achieved the highest ever grain output. The province has been able to ensure an even place in the intensive cultivation of rice among all districts and cooperatives. Increases--in terms of head-count and marketable weight--have been reported in hog raising in both the collective and family sectors, with the output of pork being recorded at more than 19,600 tons.

Knowing how to provide better guidance for the intensive cultivation of industrial crops, the province has attained a relatively high yield and output of some of these crops, thus enabling it to accelerate the redistribution of labor in agriculture and secure the sources of locally available raw materials for agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production and further expansion of exports with increase in both the value and volume of goods.

Thai Binh has satisfactorily fulfilled its obligations concerning the procurement and delivery of grain, food, farm products and export goods.

The congress seriously reviewed shortcomings in the leadership and in the implementation. Many norms were lowered compared to those set forth by the previous congress. In agricultural production, attention has not yet been paid to achieving a balance between cultivation and animal husbandry and expanding the area of winter crops. A strong organizational system from provincial to grassroots level is yet to be built; the militancy of grassroots party organizations is still weak; and the quality of party members is still poor. Meanwhile, efforts have not yet been made to implement most effectively all the economic and technical measures in order to concentrate on exploiting more satisfactorily the province's potential in terms of manpower, arable land and existing material and technical bases.

The congress decided on the orientations, tasks and socioeconomic targets for the province from now until 1985. In this period, Thai Binh must concentrate efforts on its first and foremost task, that is, to step up the production of grain and food in such a way as to ensure that their yields and outputs are stabilized and increased every year, with emphasis on rice, hops, jute and rush. This is necessary in order to satisfy the needs of the province, contribute ever more to the state, and maintain reserves for local consumption. Efforts must be made to develop industry, small industry and handicrafts in order to satisfactorily support agricultural production, the people's livelihood, and exports. It is necessary to combine industry with agriculture so that it can help develop the latter and rely on the latter to advance. It is also necessary to expand economic alliance and rely on exports to import materials in support of industry. Thai Binh must improve and turn 30,000 hectares of poor soil into high-yield rice areas, considering this as the major spearhead in the struggle to exploit its latent potentials and ensure an even space of cultivation so that by 1985 it will be able to attain average paddy yield of 6.8 tons or more per hectare, and increase the annual paddy yield of at least three districts to 6.5-8 tons per hectare. Thai Binh must also expand the area of winter crops and strive to achieve a 600,000-ton total output of grain (converted to paddy equivalent), turn over to the state 130,000 tons in the form of obligation, and bring the total number of pigs to 450,000 and the output of marketable pork to 21,000 tons or more. Attention should be paid to the investment in depth in intensive cultivation aimed at increasing the yield and output of industrial crops and expanding the areas of rush along the coastline and river-banks to ensure sufficient raw materials for the development of handicrafts. Attention should also be paid to handicraft production in agriculture aimed at accelerating the division of labor on the spot and vigorously stepping up the production of export items with locally available raw materials. It is necessary to actively exploit all latent potentials in the coastal area in order to secure more products for consumption and export while striving to develop the districts and strengthen the district level in order to ensure that all districts are as strong and as stable as Dong Hung District.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, Comrade Van Tien Dung warmly commended the party organization, people and armed forces of Thai Binh Province for their achievements.

Comrade Van Tien Dung said: Under the leadership of the party, Thai Binh-- a province imbued with the "lunar new year eve's drum sound" tradition-- led the revolutionary movement at an early date. It also conducted a famous people's war in the Red River Delta during the resistance against the French.

Colonialists and made great contributions in terms of human lives and material resources to the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation. Even during this fierce war, Thai Binh emerged as the province with 5 tons (1966) and 7 tons (1974) [of paddy per hectare]. With an average per-capita cultivated land area of less than 700 square meters--some 300 square meters less than the average--Thai Binh is able not only to produce sufficient grain to meet the needs for consumption of its people and contribute to the state but also to change its economic structure step by step, thus amassing ever larger quantities of products and goods.

It can be said that the party organization, people and armed forces of Thai Binh have always fulfilled satisfactorily or outstandingly all the tasks assigned to them by the party in various revolutionary stages. Many children of the people of Thai Binh have also emerged as heroes or those symbolizing the nation on various fronts. These include the first female guerrilla fighter to be awarded the armed forces' hero title, the first soldier to hoist the historic determined-to-win flag in Dien Bien Phu, the first soldier to hoist the flag of complete victory at the independence palace in this historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the first Vietnamese in space, and the first person to be awarded the hero title in the struggle against negativism.

With this glorious tradition, the party organization and people of Thai Binh should strive to further increase the rice yield and grain output of their province. This is aimed at contributing actively to the implementation of the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress and the resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum in compliance with the spirit that the central level and localities are one so that, together with the entire country, they can bring the total output of grain (converted to paddy equivalent) to 19-20 million tons. To achieve this objective, Thai Binh must pay special attention to accelerating intensive cultivation and multicropping, with intensive cultivation as the main guideline in agricultural production. It is necessary for the province to adopt synthetically and uniformly technical and managerial measures to improve the product contract system among agricultural cooperatives aimed at quickly creating areas with high and steady output. Meanwhile, the lessons acquired by Nguyen Xa and Vu Thang should be extensively disseminated and applied in the province.

Comrade Van Tien Dung reminded Thai Binh Province of some matters such as the expansion of subsidiary crop production and the cultivation of winter crops. He said: "If we want to be well fed, we must turn to subsidiary crop production and, if we want to be well off, we must rely on winter crop cultivation." We must plant winter crops, especially grain crops and export crops, according to various crop cultivation patterns. We must also step up the breeding of hogs, ducks and bees; exploit the economy along the coastline; and combine agriculture closely with industry in an agro-industrial economic structure of the province so as to support agriculture in a most satisfactory manner.

...the more important central-level enterprises, in which engage in such activities as geological survey, oil and natural gas exploration, electric power production and processing of iron. The province should pay attention to creating favorable conditions for these enterprises to carry out their operation and overfulfill their plan. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to achieve an economic alliance between the central-level and local enterprises.

With regard to national defense and security, it is necessary for the province to successfully launch an all-people movement to engage in these tasks while fully [word indistinct] party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on struggling against the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionaries and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in order to ensure social order and safety. It is also necessary for the province to make all villages and all districts--especially those in the coastal area--safe.

All local and regular army forces and all people's security and border defense forces in the province and its districts are duty-bound to help all localities carry out socioeconomic development, including the construction of coastal dikes and preservation of social order and safety, while coordinating closely with all localities in frustrating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

CSG: 4209/241

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES KIEN GIANG PARTY CONGRESS

BK220315 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 83 p 3

[14 January speech by Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at Kien Giang Province's Third Party Congress, second phase]

[Text] I am very honored and elated to attend the Third Congress of delegates of Kien Giang Province. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I convey my warm greetings to the delegates to the congress, the longstanding revolutionaries and families with meritorious services to the revolution--beautiful flowers typical of the party organization and people of Kien Giang Province.

Kien Giang is famous for its To Chau Mountain, the Eastern Lake, the Western Lake and the historic cave in the rocks; and it is endowed with rich forest and maritime resources and immense ricefields. Nature has painted a colorful picture in the diligent and creative people of Kien Giang as well as of its beautiful and rich landscapes.

On the occasion of the new year and also of the approaching Quy Hoi Spring, I convey to all the party members and the people of all strata in the province my warmest and most cordial greetings and my wish for a new year filled with plenty of new vitality and new successes.

The congress we are holding at this time is of special importance to the political life of the party organization and people in the province and to the successful implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress as it has opened after we completed the political drive and reviewed the issuance of party membership cards and after the Third Plenum of the party Central Committee adopted a resolution to further concretize the economic resolutions of the Fifth National Party Congress.

The Fifth Party Congress asserted: "Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy." Proceeding from this situation, the congress set forth two strategic tasks: To build socialism successfully and to stand combat-ready to defend the socialist fatherland.

The congress defined the four economic and social objectives for the 1980s as follows:

1. To stabilize and improve the people's life;
2. To build the material-technological basis of socialism on a selective basis;
3. To basically complete the socialist transformation; and
4. To ensure national defense and security.

In light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, our people last year scored noteworthy achievements in developing the economy, promoting culture, consolidating national defense and security and gradually building a new socialist lifestyle throughout the country. In the various sectors, localities and basic units, there emerged positive factors for developing initiative, creativity and self-reliance to overcome difficulties, step up production, improve the people's life and introduce new work methods characterized by dynamic and effective organizational and managerial forms.

These were very encouraging changes. All sectors, localities and basic units must review positive factors and develop them into a broad reality in order to create a new vitality for the economy and the people's life.

However, currently negativism, corruption and waste are still on the rampage; and the economic situation and the people's life are fraught with difficulties. Socioeconomic management, now in the process of improving, still shows many loopholes, especially in the distribution and circulation of goods. The enemy from without is striving to collude with all types of reactionaries from within and other criminal elements in taking advantage of our weaknesses and shortcomings for sabotage purposes. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary international force, are intensively waging a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage against the revolution in our country.

Continuing to implement and concretize the lines of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions, the party Central Committee Third Plenum reviewed the implementation of various socioeconomic tasks; pointed out advantages, difficulties and shortcomings; and adopted the socioeconomic orientations and tasks for 1983 and the objectives to be achieved from now until 1985. The plenum also passed all the major policies and measures aimed at successfully solving various pressing problems concerning the people's livelihood, the restoration of socialist order in economic activities, the improvement of managerial work, and the preservation of political security and social order and safety. This is necessary in making still better changes in the socioeconomic situation, thus creating favorable conditions for the vigorous advance of our people's revolutionary cause, as well as for the successful implementation of all the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress.

With the great victory in the spring of 1975 that culminated in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the southern part of our country was completely liberated. This marked the end of colonialist rule forever and the birth of a new era in our country--the era in which a totally independent and unified Vietnam is advancing to socialism. Now, as we look back at the progress we have made since that great historical milestone, we are very proud of our party's clear-sighted and correct leadership and of our people's stalwart and undaunted tradition. Meanwhile, we are also very proud of the great contributions of the party organization and people of Kien Giang to their indomitably brave revolutionary struggle full of hardship and sacrifice during the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists for national salvation. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to commend the party organization and people of Kien Giang Province for those splendid contributions.

After the complete liberation of the south, developing their tradition of unity and spirit of fighting gallantly and persistently during the two wars of resistance against the aggressors, the armed forces and people of Kien Giang Province, under the leadership of their party organization, engaged directly in combat and helped defeat the Pol Pot genocidal clique in the war which was masterminded by the Chinese reactionaries on southwestern border. They also smashed all schemes of sabotage and rebellion by various types of reactionaries in the province, thus successfully maintaining political security and social order and safety.

In harmony with the common progress of our people in the new revolutionary stage, the party organization and people of Kien Giang Province have recorded many encouraging achievements in socialist transformation and construction.

With the economy of a border province which was previously devastated by war and plagued with obstacles and difficulties, Kien Giang has carried out socialist transformation in various fields aimed at eliminating the exploiting class in both the countryside and the cities; initially encouraging the peasants to adopt the collective work system; reorganizing the number of small industrial and handicraft laborers and small merchants; building a number of material and technical bases for industry, agriculture, maritime products, and communications and transportation, and various public utility projects; and gradually expanding the networks of state-operated trade, consumer and marketing cooperatives. The development of tasks related to education, public health, creches, kindergartens, social culture, and sports and physical education has helped to satisfy the needs arising from the people's cultural and spiritual life; foster the thinking, sentiments and ethics of new socialist men; and eradicate the vestiges of colonialist and reactionary culture. Meanwhile, the system of proletarian dictatorship has gradually been consolidated and strengthened at all levels; the party's organization, the revolutionary administration and all mass organizations have been set up at the grassroots level; and new progress has been made in party leadership, state management and mass motivation work. Despite its accumulated difficulties and occasionally tense and complex situation and thanks to these successes, Kien Giang Province has been able to carry out its political, economic, cultural and social tasks. Generally speaking, the province is capable

of maintaining its political security and social order firmly while joining all the other southern provinces in satisfactorily ensuring their role as the country's major rear area and performing their international duties.

At present, Kien Giang is developing agricultural production by practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of crops per year and expanding the cultivated area. The province has opened 38,600 hectares of new land, expanded the cultivated area by 60,000 hectares, developed water conservancy, used new crop varieties and increased draft power. Thanks to all this, crop yields have gone up and grain output in 1982 increased by 100,000 tons over 1981. Along with developing production, Kien Giang has built 937 production collectives and 3 agricultural cooperatives, incorporating 20 percent of the peasant households and 18 percent of the cultivated area. The province has initially applied product contracts with labor groups and laborers, thereby arousing enthusiasm among the collectivized peasants and attracting increasing numbers of peasants who practice the individualistic mode of production. The province's seriously depleted livestock population has been restored and expanded. The number of agricultural cadres and workers has substantially increased. Plant nurseries, animal breeding stations and vegetation protection and veterinary establishments have been set up from the provincial to the district level and have exerted a positive impact on crop planting and livestock raising.

The marine product sector has also been transformed, restored and developed. A number of state-operated and collective ship repair and building installations and processing and export establishments have been built. During the 5 years from 1978 to 1982, Kien Giang netted 225,000 metric tons of marine products and exported nearly 1,000 metric tons. In 1982, it caught almost 5,000 metric tons more than in 1981.

Moreover, to support production and ensure the people's livelihood, Kien Giang has made efforts to restore, transform, expand and develop industry, small industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, capital construction, and so forth.

In productive labor and fighting, progressive models have emerged, bringing about a new mode of production and promoting initiative, creativity, the will to overcome difficulties, and high efficiency. For example, in Giong Rieng District, a strong and steady movement for agricultural cooperativization has been initiated, enabling many production collectives to increase their average summer-fall rice yield to more than 45 quintals, or even 60 quintals, per hectare. The achievements of these models have clearly proven that, under the present difficult conditions, if we know how to bring into play the creative powers of production installations and the collective mastery of the masses, we are totally capable of finding correct ways to organize the work force; to develop production; to increase productivity, output and the producers' income; and, simultaneously, to satisfactorily protect production, to safeguard political security and public order, and to consolidate national defense.

These successes are attributable to the party's judicious line, the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and the cooperation and wholehearted assistance of various friendly provinces, of the 9th military region and of various central sectors and branches. They were also the result of the provincial party committee's direct leadership and the persistent and continuous efforts of the local party organization and people, who have translated positions and policies of the upper echelons into the targets of production installations and into revolutionary actions of the masses.

At a time when the province still faces many difficulties, these achievements were highly significant. They affirmed the tradition of solidarity and staunch struggle of the party organization, armed forces and people of Kien Giang. They showed the provincial party organization's maturity in socio-economic management and opened promising prospects for achieving great successes in subsequent years.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I warmly welcome the party organization, armed forces and people of Kien Giang. I especially commend the great efforts and outstanding achievements of the progressive models and hope that these good examples will multiply in all fields of activity so that the province may broaden and enhance its revolutionary movement, overcome its weaknesses and shortcomings, contribute more effectively to the revolutionary cause of the entire country, and remain firmly confident in the glorious future development of our heroic Vietnamese nation and our powerful socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Kien Giang is a province of special importance in the Mekong Delta that possesses very abundant and diversified potentials. It has a coastline, many offshore islands, forests, mountains and both land and sea borders favorably allowing for communications with fraternal Kampuchea and other countries; and is endowed with great potentials in agriculture, fisheries and mineral exploitation, especially the tremendous resources of maritime products found in its fishing ground which is the country's most productive and promises great export possibilities. The party organization and people of Kien Giang, imbued with the province's tradition of stalwart and indomitable revolutionary struggle as a base area of both the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance, have a fairly large contingent of cadres and mass forces that have gone through various revolutionary periods. These are the very basic advantages the province enjoys in building itself into a developed agroindustrial province with a civilized life and firm and strong national defense and security to make important contributions to the development of the Mekong Delta provinces and to the revolutionary cause of the country as a whole.

However, Kieng Giang Province is also faced with very big difficulties. Affected by the general difficult situation, Kien Giang has not achieved much in building its own material-technological basis, nor has it completed the socialist transformation and developed production evenly in all fields; and the people's life is still fraught with difficulties. As the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary international forces, are using reactionary elements based

in Thailand to launch a kind of multifaceted war of sabotage against the revolution in our country, Kien Giang Province--specially situated in the south and with its long coastline, numerous offshore islands, long border and a population consisting of many ethnic groups holding different religious beliefs--provides a favorable grounds for them to organize the infiltration of espionage agents, arrange illegal border escapes, set up reactionary organizations, conduct smuggling and speculative activities to upset the economy, introduce reactionary and decadent cultural works and carry out psychological warfare activities for ideological and cultural sabotage purposes. Therefore, while carrying out the primary task of socialist construction, the party organization and people of Kien Giang Province must not slacken vigilance for even a minute in their efforts to strengthen and consolidate national defense and security.

A very important objective of this provincial congress is that, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress as well as fully grasping the spirit and letter of the resolution of the party Central Committee Third Plenum, the party organization of Kien Giang must review the work it performed during the last term of office and set forth its orientations and tasks for the coming years, especially for 1983, in a realistic and specific as well as revolutionary and resolute manner. The congress must adopt socioeconomic targets that are suitable to the actual local conditions and that clearly symbolize the spirit of self-reliance and revolutionary offensive in overcoming all difficulties and effectively bringing into play the motto "the central and local levels work together, the state and the people work together" in an effort to fully exploit all the existing and latent local potentials concerning lands, forests, seas, labor, branches and trades, production capabilities, capital resources and so forth with a view to bringing about a vigorous turn for the better in the socioeconomic field in 1983 and creating favorable conditions for steady advance in the years that follow. The congress will also provide us with an opportunity to develop our collective intelligence to gradually eliminate the bureaucratic administrative system based on subsidization and to shake off our dependence on the central government and the outside by bringing into play local advantages; and to devise concrete actions, policies and measures for realistically and effectively carrying out the pressing tasks of production--especially the production of grain, food and consumer goods--satisfactorily fulfilling the procurement of grain, vigorously accelerating exports, restoring order on the distribution and circulation front, consolidating the socialist battleground, stabilizing the people's life, continuing the socialist transformation, consolidating national defense and security, and strengthening and promoting the district and basic levels.

Under the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum, proceeding from the realities of the revolution over past years and with a better understanding of the country and man and of the position and advantages of the home province, our congress must correctly assess strong points and achievements as well as the outstanding shortcomings, analyze their causes and set forth the orientations and tasks for the next term with a view to advancing the province to a new level of development.

The political report of the provincial party organization's executive committee presented by Comrade Lam Van The, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, has given a general picture of the situation over the past few years, analyzed the characteristics of the province, drawn conclusions and set forth the orientations and tasks of the party organization as well as the major policies and to be enforced in the socioeconomic, national defense and security, and party-building fields.

On the basis of the special characteristics of natural resources and climatic conditions, the province has been divided into four economic zones so that a study can be made to select suitable plans for development. This is, at the same time, a general and specific viewpoint that gives due consideration to both the short- and long-term situation--a work method that well deserves to be promoted.

The report has pointed out the socioeconomic targets for 1983 and the objectives to be striven for until 1985 in a strict revolutionary spirit, with efforts concentrated on developing the province's strong points in three areas--agriculture, marine products and industry.

In agricultural production, tasks and measures have been devised to comprehensively develop crop cultivation and livestock breeding, and grain and industrial crops. The primary goal is to step up grain production by intensive cultivation, multicropping, increasing yield and output in 1983, and striving to score a production volume of 1-1.2 million tons of grain by 1985. This figure reflects the revolutionary offensive spirit of the party organization, army and people in their struggle, and, at the same time, requires tremendous efforts from them.

In its plan for development, the province's marine products vector has set forth positive policies and measures to systematically and harmoniously carry out all activities for the exploitation, collection and purchase, processing, export and consumption of maritime products, and, at the same time, to actively breed brackish-water fish and shrimp so that the total catch of marine products for 1983 will be 60,000 tons and that, by 1985, this will increase to 90,000-100,000 tons so that 1,500 tons of frozen shrimp and 2,000 tons of fish will be exported.

As for industries which still remain weak at present, the province has initiated a struggle to rapidly promote industry--with special urgency given to machinery repair and the production of spare parts, the production of construction materials, the exploitation of available raw materials and the processing of maritime and agricultural products which are within the practical capability of the locality--and other branches and trades with the raw material available locally and through economic cooperation with other provinces to support agriculture, the exploitation of marine products, the production of consumer and exports goods, and to contribute to the development of other sectors.

The report particularly emphasized the need to improve and strengthen distribution and circulation, in which the control of all sources of goods is considered the decisive factor while the collection of grain is the first and foremost tasks. It is necessary to rapidly expand the socialist trade network to all activities related to production and life; strengthen market, price, financial and monetary management; and actively reorganize trade and rearrange the forces of small merchants to create the sources of raw and other materials and essential commodities to support production and the lives of cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers and the people. It is also necessary to satisfactorily carry out business registration; struggle against speculation, smuggling and the disruption of the market; step up industrial and commercial tax collection; increase revenues; pare down expenditures; and practice thrift.

The report specified agricultural transformation as a regular central task which should be carried out with a "firm and hard-working" spirit so that agricultural cooperativization can be basically completed in the province by 1985. Agricultural transformation should also be carried out in combination with the development of all hamlets and villages and the district level. Developing and strengthening the district level is a pressing task which can be carried out only with sufficient cadres, workers and material and technical bases to quickly turn every district into an improved managerial level--a level which is capable of carrying out the three revolutions simultaneously in the countryside, which has a rational structure between agriculture and fishery or forestry and industry, and can combine economic development with the consolidation of national defense and security.

The figures and norms presented in the report were well calculated and sound. Fulfillment, and even overfulfillment, of those norms is expected, but failure to meet them, or the prospect of their being lowered, is also possible. Success in meeting the set norms, or failure to meet them fully, depends on leadership and guidance by the party committee echelons--from provincial to chapter level--the organization for execution by administrative echelons, the concerted coordination of all sectors, down to the grassroots level, and, especially, the increased motivation among the laboring people about their right to collective mastery.

The above essential issues pose weighty tasks for our party organization. Kien Giang Province has many basic advantages, but also very great difficulties. The further our society advances, the greater the number of tasks our party should resolve, because it has as task more noble than that of serving the people. "All for our socialist fatherland and the happiness of our people." That is the motto of action, the sacred mission of our entire party, people and army.

In order to successfully carry out that lofty and weighty task, we must constantly seek to perfect the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state; strive to consolidate and enhance the quality of the party organizations' leadership, especially further strengthen the grassroots units and party chapters; constantly strive to consolidate and perfect the administrative apparatus at all echelons,

especially at the ward and village level; strengthen the organization and activities of mass organizations; and promote the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

The momentous mission of the Kien Giang provincial party organization and the province's important position in socialist construction and national defense call for a vigorous change for the better in building and consolidating party organizations, especially in enhancing their ability and militancy, from the provincial party committee echelon to the grassroots party organizations, from leading cadres to party members.

It is necessary to urgently improve the ability of the party organization in all aspects, especially in socioeconomic management and the organization of the people's livelihood.

We must see to it that party cadres and members clearly see their fighting positions as members of a Communist Party in transition from the national democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and in the struggle to transform the old society into a new one, and that they transform into and model themselves on the image of the new socialist society. The struggle to decide "who will beat whom" between the socialist and capitalist paths requires that party members base themselves on the party's viewpoint and the interests of socialism and that they always implement various policies of the party and government in an exemplary manner. Their political tasks in the present stage of the revolution also require that party cadres and members clearly recognize the true nature of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, and who are feverishly waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese revolution. We must resolutely smash this multifaceted war of sabotage.

Firmly maintaining close relations between the party organization and the working people is a permanent requirement of party building and party organization consolidation. We must struggle against negativism and oppose bureaucracy, authoritarianism and all acts which cause trouble for and bully the masses, and all violations of the people's interests and the working people's mastery. We must resolutely struggle to correctly implement esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "We must preserve our party's purity and must be worthy of being the leader and the loyal servant of the people."

The strength of a party organization lies in the identity of views on policies and its unity of organization, will and action. All the party agencies, the leading echelons and the cadres and members of the Kien Giang provincial party organization must always firmly maintain, consolidate and develop the tradition of solidarity and singlemindedness within the party organizations, solidarity between old and new cadres, and solidarity among cadres from different localities and training schools. The party organization's solidarity and singlemindedness are the nucleus of solidarity among more than 1 million people of various nationalities in the province, who have shared weal and woe with one another.

The Kien Giang provincial party organization faces very weighty and complex tasks in 1983 and subsequent years. If it wants to achieve new successes, the party organization must take active and concrete measures to ensure the fulfillment of these tasks and close supervision in the process of implementation. For this reason, the election of a new executive committee during this congress is a very important task. The comrades to be elected to the provincial party committee must be absolutely in agreement with the party's line, loyal, honest and just. They must have good leadership and organizational skills, and a good knowledge of their duties. They must also be dynamic, creative, capable of rallying party cadres and members, and have close contact with the people.

The party Central Committee is confident that the Kien Giang provincial party organization, which has a tradition of stalwart struggle against foreign aggression and of close unity with the masses, will certainly be able to develop the locality's potential; turn the positive factors into pervasive reality; promptly overcome immediate difficulties; score greater successes in implementing the tasks laid down by the current party organization congress; and, especially, fulfill its tasks outstandingly and score greater successes in achieving the socioeconomic objectives set for 1983 and in fulfilling the plan norms set for the period extending through 1985.

I wish the Third Congress of the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization brilliant success!

CSO: 4209/241

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'NHAN DAN' REPORTS ON HAIPHONG PARTY CONGRESS

BK101112 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 83 pp 3-4

[Article by Thiep Moi: "The Haiphong Party Organization Congress a Revolutionary Offensive Congress"]

[Text] In the light of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions and receiving new vitality and motivation directly from the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution, the Haiphong Municipality party organization held its eighth congress (second round) from 12 through 15 January.

The congress covered a wide scope and was held in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

The municipal party committee's report on the situation and tasks of party development and mass motivation, together with nearly 24 statements as well as discussions within various groups, unanimously agreed on the achievements in drawing upon experiences, profoundly analyzed the remaining shortcomings, continually upheld self-reliance in surging forward with a sense of mastery, dealt with the exploitation of local strengths and abilities, and resolved to balance the people's demands, reduce dependence on the central government and make even further contributions to the country.

Develop the Tradition of "Loyalty and Courage, and Determination To Win" in Thought, Action and Taking Responsibility

In the atmosphere of a good opportunity to accelerate a movement even more vigorously, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau, on behalf of the Party Central Committee, helped the participants in the congress determine even more clearly Haiphong's position on national life and development. Haiphong is, as a matter of fact, a major long-standing industrial center favorably endowed to surge forward with the building of ships and barges as the spearhead sector, as well as manufacturing spare parts and accessories used in the development of maritime transportation. At the same time, the engineering sector in Haiphong can be developed to produce traditional goods without parallel due to its fine skills. The minister of communications and transportation also stressed: Haiphong is our country's entry way for international traffic and is conveniently centered amidst a network of roads and waterways. The city port is equipped with modern and high capacity machinery to perform the highest level of loading

and unloading work in our country. In addition to the seaport, the city has many rivers and prosperous suburbs. At the same time it can be a summer resort with much potential for the development of tourist and service businesses.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Dong Si Nguyen cited the traditions of "loyalty and courage, and determination to win" which Uncle Ho had dedicated to Haiphong during the early days of the anti-French resistance struggle. He asserted that the city party organization has made some definite and steady progress over the past 3 years, primarily because of its ability to overcome difficulties, promote dynamism and creativity, take a keen interest in revolutionary movements and effectively apply the central government's directives and resolutions to the specific conditions of the city. As a result of its bold action, the city has developed a new working method suitable to the socio-economic situation and in conformity with the law of objectivity. With its determination to exploit its own potential and strengths, the city has begun to establish a good economic alliance with other provinces, correctly implementing the guideline for cooperation between the central and local governments. The city party organization has boldly assigned management authority to precinct and district levels, accelerated export and import, and actively secured assistance from the central sectors. A fine achievement of the municipal party committee echelon is paying attention to general leadership and concentrating on the key tasks.

Haiphong's outstanding victory on the grain battlefield has been valued by the central government as the common victory of the working class, collectivized peasants and socialist intellectuals under the party leadership. Haiphong's outstanding achievement is the mass movement to exercise collective mastery in agricultural production and capital construction. Success in grain production has created a good opportunity and the impetus to promote the comprehensive development of agriculture and rural areas, and the relations between agriculture and industry and between cities and rural areas. Haiphong has also promptly consolidated the public security branch in a bold and considerate manner. If the two key and urgent problems of grain and security can be resolved more consistently, Haiphong will have favorable conditions to advance continually and improve the socio-economic situation over the next 3 years.

The Party Central Committee also pointed to the weaknesses and the remaining problems with Haiphong's activities. Agricultural production, the exploitation of maritime products and the development of industrial plants remain poor. Meanwhile, there are still many problems on the circulation and distribution fronts, market management and ideological and cultural struggle. The free market and other non-socialist factors are still having a negative effect. The old lifestyle is still overlapping with and, at times, suppressing the new lifestyle. The tasks of assuring security and order has not been steadily improved. The negative socio-economic manifestations in the market and the struggle between the two paths which are closely related to this struggle do not allow for any hesitation and relaxation. We must preserve absolute political security and maintain excellent social security and order in this important area. In carrying out the party development task,

leniency has been shown at times to cadres who are wrong doers and unqualified members have not been eliminated from the party. In order to continually surge forward even more vigorously, the city party organization must intensify its determination to consolidate its hold on industry, the front of circulation and distribution and the administrative and professional job areas.

#### Continue To Accelerate Agricultural Production, the Exploitation of Industrial Potentials and the Struggle Between the Two Paths

By fully understanding and knowingly applying the Party Central Committee's third plenum resolution and by operating in the direct light of the Party Central Committee Secretariat's suggestions, the Haiphong party organization congress set forth clear-cut guidelines, tasks and goals.

The primary goals of balancing local grain distribution to secure some reserve grain, and of simultaneously developing the production of many agricultural commodities and products for export and domestic consumption, manifested by a specifically targeted plan of action, calls for a fierce struggle. Through the various uniform measures in terms of leadership, technology and management, Haiphong resolves to create a stable high-yielding rice area, to simultaneously and urgently build a food belt for domestic consumption and export, and to gradually build an area of industrial plants. With a view toward building an industrial-agricultural structure on the strength of a major industrial and port city, and toward exploiting the local potentials in terms of land, labor and seas, the congress also calculated each step forward very carefully, determined steps to materialize the 1984-85 plan and made estimates for the 1986-90 plan in a relatively clear manner.

Along with continuing to accelerate the increasing agricultural production, Haiphong will intensify the exploitation of industrial potentials, especially the spearhead industry of supporting maritime transportation. At the same time, the city will concentrate on the production of consumer goods and construction materials; develop its strengths in terms of engineering capability, technical knowledge and skills; surge forward to flood the domestic market with good quality and artistic industrial goods; and advance toward fulfilling export plans. The city should better exploit its strengths in terms of port and sea facilities so as to step up exports, and it should coordinate the export task with the task of supporting export. Aiming at these targets within reach, the Haiphong party echelon has rearranged production in the city. At the same time, it has applied even more vigorously and accurately its acquired experiences in establishing an economic alliance between local and central production installations stationed in the city, and between the city and adjacent provinces, Hanoi, Danang and Ho Chi Minh cities and other industrial complexes.

With regard to the hottest battlefield now, the participants in the congress acted under the guidance of the Party Central Committee to set forth urgent objectives and strengthen leadership over the urban economy with due attention to the satisfactory use of urban labor, concentrated on restoring socialist order in all areas, and consolidated and improved the socialist production relations and prevented any trouble in the state-run economy and

state agencies. These are the prerequisites to transforming the spontaneous capitalist factor which has emerged and is emerging. Grasping firmly the offensive spirit in the especially fierce struggle between the two parties in a city which is a communications center we should strive to strengthen state-owned trade, consolidate and expand the marketing cooperatives, and ensure the timely, qualitative and quantitative supply of nine rationed types of commodities. We should intensify the tasks of party development and mass motivation on the circulation and distribution front, while resolutely and severely punishing speculators, smugglers and degenerate and deviant elements in the state-run economy and state agencies.

#### Defend the Country and Develop the Mass Movement and the Party

Upholding vigilance and responsibility for national defense and security, the congress asserted that the Haiphong party organization, people and troops are directly and permanently responsible for protecting the national property and the port.

Having unanimously agreed to the report on mass motivation, the participants in the congress raised a fundamental question on motivating the working class and peasants and the primary task of mobilizing youths and discussed in detail the system and measures for actually developing the people's collective mastery and the rising mass movement in a broad, vigorous, continuous and widespread manner in order to fulfill the socioeconomic objectives set by the congress. They also pointed out the urgent questions on continuously educating the people--especially the working class, peasantry and younger generations--on socialism, caring for both the material and spiritual lives of the laboring people, and on building firm and strong people's organizations and actually changing their organizational forms and operational methods.

In discussing party development under the impetus of a rising movement, the congress has derived many useful experiences in further maturing leadership, of which the most profound is the requirement for that the entire party organization understand more thoroughly the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the Party Central Committee's third plenum. It can be said that Resolution No 6 of the last meeting of the Party Central Committee has paved the way for Haiphong's improvement, and Resolution No 3 of this Party Central Committee has given Haiphong a pair of wings to surge forward. The congress asserted: Intensifying the ideological task is a duty and the primary means of consolidating and enhancing the quality of the party organization's leadership in line with the requirement of developing the movement. The initial success in building the economy and launching the mass movement has made the participants in the congress realize more clearly the need to organize, train and develop cadres and party members in order to fulfill the immediate tasks and welcome progress.

With a unified vote, the participants in the congress aimed at the struggle objectives more directly than ever before with a consensus in electing a new Executive Committee for the party organization, fulfilling the people's many demands. This is a revolutionary offensive municipal party committee worthy of a congress that clearly manifested the revolutionary offensive spirit without any pomposity. This committee can launch and firmly lead a mass movement that has accumulated many revolutionary offensive factors.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM HUNG SPEAKS AT JURIDICAL CONFERENCE

BK160420 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Address by Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the national conference of the juridical sector--date not given--"Strengthen the Socialist Legal System in Economic and Social Management"--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] I am very happy to participate in this national conference which is being held by the juridical sector to review its activities in 1982 and to set forth guidelines and tasks for the 1983-85 period and 1983.

I would like to express my views on the following issues:

/First/, the present situation and the need to strengthen the socialist legal system.

/Second/, a number of tasks for the juridical sector in 1983 and ensuing years.

/I. The Present Situation and the Need to Strengthen the Socialist Legal System/

The Fifth Party Congress realized that our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to face a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, having to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy. This situation imposes on our people two strategic tasks--to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the immediate future and in the 1980's, we must strive to achieve the following four general economic and social targets:/

1. Meet the most pressing and essential requirements, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all by firmly solving the grain and food problem and more satisfactorily meeting the needs for clothing, education, medical care, housing and traveling, and other essential needs.

2. Continue building the material and technical bases of socialism aimed primarily at accelerating agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods while providing more technical equipment for other economic sectors and paving the way for heavy industry to develop even more vigorously in the next stage.

3. Complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces while continuing to improve socialist production relations throughout the country.

4. Meet all the needs arising from the tasks of defending the country, consolidating national defense and firmly maintaining security.

With the aim of achieving these four targets, the third plenum of the (Fifth) Party Central Committee has set forth specific objectives to be achieved during the 3-year 1983-85 period.

To achieve these targets and specific objectives, all sectors, localities and establishments must uphold revolutionary heroism and develop the spirit of self-reliance and the tradition of fighting gallantly and working industriously and creatively while stepping up the emulation movement to carry out productive labor and practice thrift and striving to exploit their potentials and create new changes in the economic and social fields so as to successfully fulfill the state plan for 1983 and create favorable conditions for greater progress in the ensuing years. The juridical sector as well as other sectors in the internal affairs bloc are duty-bound to contribute actively to achieving all the targets and specific objectives which have been set forth by the party.

First of all, /it is necessary to clearly identify the schemes and activities of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists in waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our revolution/.

Resolution No 3 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau pointed out: "The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are the direct and dangerous enemy of our people, while the U.S. imperialists are the basic enemy of both our people and the people of the world. The collusion between the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists poses a threat to national independence, peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia." A unified Vietnam which is advancing to socialism is the most serious obstacle to the scheme of expansion into Southeast Asia by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. They, however, were defeated in their wars on the southwestern and northern borders of our country. For this reason, they are waging another kind of war--a multifaceted war of sabotage--aimed at carrying out their basic and long-term scheme, that is, to create disturbances and foment rebellion to weaken and topple our regime in an attempt to occupy our country and Laos and Kampuchea while making preparations for launching a large-scale war when they have the opportunity.

"This kind of multifaceted war of sabotage is a complex one. /In this war, the enemy attacks and sabotages our country with many schemes, in many fields, from many directions, in many areas, with many forces, and under

many extremely dangerous and perfidious forms and tricks./ He combines his attacks from within and without aimed at fomenting rebellion and overthrowing our regime when conditions permit." The enemy pays great attention to sabotaging our country in the economic field as well as in the political, ideological and cultural fields. While trying to undermine our military potential, he also sabotages us on the diplomatic front with the aim of isolating our country.

In the face of such a situation, /manifestations of negativism have increasingly taken place and caused complex changes in our economy and social life./ As pointed out in resolutions Nos 128 and 188 of the Council of Ministers, such practices as corruption and waste and theft of socialist property remain serious in almost all sectors and echelons. Managerial loopholes in the preservation, distribution, transportation, delivery and receipt of goods and materials have created favorable conditions for bad persons to steal state property with the use of numerous tricks. Noteworthy is that among the culprits are those directly responsible for the care and protection of socialist property.

Through illegal dealings with bad elements working at various organs and enterprises, speculators and smugglers can funnel off state materials and goods; use state transport facilities to carry contraband goods; smuggle gold and precious stones out of the country; and deal in foreign currencies. Meanwhile, the bourgeoisie is taking advantage of this opportunity to resume its activities and the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism is in control of both production and business, and the market in particular.

Acting freely without regard for any rules or law, hooligans and ruffians have, in some cases, used weapons to kill or rob the people in a very barbarous manner.

In addition, social vice--especially gambling, superstition and decadent culture--are on the rise.

All of these /show that the struggle between us and the enemy, the struggle against negativism and the struggle between the two paths--struggles which we must carry out--are very difficult, complex and fierce. These struggles will continue in the future./

In view of this, the juridical sector, like other sectors in the internal affairs bloc, must /be fully conscious of revolutionary duties, hold firm to proletarian dictatorship, strengthen socialist law in the management of the economy and society and accelerate the struggle against acts of sabotage by the enemy in the economic, national defense and security domains. Meanwhile, it must step up the struggle against negativism and severely punish spies, reconnaissance agents and other kinds of lackeys of the enemy. It must resolutely repress speculators, smugglers, hooligans, ruffians, stealers of socialist property and other criminals. This is aimed at safeguarding political security and maintaining social order and safety, contributing actively to the successful fulfillment of all socioeconomic tasks, stabilizing production and life, defeating the enemy in his multifaceted war of sabotage, and ensuring that we can remain combat ready and fight gallantly for the defense of the country/.

## III. Some Tasks for the Juridical Sector in 1983 and Ensuing Years'

Last year--the first year of its operation--your sector carried out many duties with positive results and, at the same time, accepted that it had failed to carry out certain tasks. The sector has, however, gained some experiences to overcome shortcomings and difficulties in the days ahead. I heartily welcome these positive results obtained by you, comrades.

In general, there are both basic advantages and difficulties in the activities of the juridical sector. A profound understanding of the party's political line and work cannot be simply reflected in law. It requires intensive thinking and careful and comprehensive study so that the law can serve all political tasks and can be implanted into the people's daily life.

Constitutionalizing the system of "leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state" through the application of law in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism and in the next stages of socialist development is a big problem. Although the people are allowed to live and work in freedom, they should, to some extent, be restrained by the socialist legal system. It is impossible to build socialism successfully without the help of socialist law. We still encounter some difficulties because we have just begun our operation and have not yet been able to train a sufficient number of cadres, establish a network for the entire sector, and stabilize its operational system. Furthermore, the work of the juridical sector is general in nature and involves many aspects: Drafting laws, conducting propaganda and education on law, controlling local courts in terms of organization, providing professional guidance for all juridical organs of various ministries, training and fostering juridical cadres, conducting study on juridical science, and ensuring international cooperation in juridical matters. Together with the supreme people's organ of control, the supreme people's court and the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice is also duty-bound to review the situation of crimes and submit proposals to the Council of Ministers on necessary policies and measures to check and counter criminals.

In performing these duties, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on helping to carry out all immediate tasks--which have been laid down by the party--aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and consolidating national defense and security in major areas and on a gradual basis. In the immediate future, our sector should combine its activities closely with those of other sectors concerned in order to quickly turn into law all the new and major resolutions and policies concerning economic and financial management and the preservation of political security and social order and safety; provide guidance for the implementation of and propaganda and education on the laws concerning these tasks; and direct all local people's courts in improving their organization in various aspects and fostering their judges and people's juries so that they will be fully capable of dealing promptly, strictly and justly with all criminals and law-breakers. Meanwhile, all cadres and personnel of the sector must uphold the revolutionary offensive spirit and the spirit of self-reliance, develop the sense of socialist collective mastery, and strive to study the party's lines and policies and the actual situation of our revolution in order to be able to perform their work intensively, actively and creatively.

Specifically, I would like to raise the following points:

1. With regard to the drafting of law/, it is necessary to coordinate closely with all sectors in the internal affairs bloc, as well as with the economic and other sectors, in carefully and gradually establishing a /system of economic laws and laws on social security as expounded by the party congress/.

Our law system must clearly manifest /the system of democratic centralism/ in state management and economic management in order to ensure the right to unified management of the central government while developing the initiative and creativity of various localities and establishments. It must also manifest clearly /the solid principled characteristic and the strength of proletarian dictatorship/ in transforming the old society; building the new society suppressing opposition forces; safeguarding the socialist regime and its property; protecting the right to collective mastery of the working people; restoring order and law on the production, distribution and circulation fronts; and dealing strictly and justly with those law-breakers and criminals who are detrimental to the national economy, political security and social order and safety.

In so doing, /drafting of laws must be carried out very carefully. It is particularly necessary to ensure the system of combining various rights with various obligations and the three economic interests--the interest of society, the interest of the collective and the interest of individuals./ In the past, when we established specific regulations allowing all localities and establishments to expand their entrepreneurial rights, we failed to provide specific regulations ensuring the right of unified management of the central level. This loophole was immediately exploited, giving rise to many manifestations of negativism at the grassroots level and making it impossible for the state to control all the sources of materials, products and currency. Other manifestations of negativism have also taken place in the implementation of this right. Meanwhile, the implementation of the regulations on intensifying management and inspection work has caused inconvenience to the people, thus creating loopholes for degenerate and degraded personnel to practice corruption and oppress the masses. Generally speaking, we still lack specific regulations for the protection of socialist property, restoration of order in distribution and circulation, and preservation of political security and social order and safety. All sectors concerned should quickly draft specific regulations as assigned by the Council of Ministers while urgently perfecting the draft penal code for approval by the National Assembly at an early date in order to satisfy the expectations of cadres and the people.

To improve the quality of law drafting, it is necessary to quickly finish drafting /the documents concerning law-making regulations/ while clarifying the powers and responsibilities of the organs concerned in this respect. It is also necessary to absorb the intellect of the collective and the masses in the process of law making and exercise the right to collective mastery of the working people in drafting the law.

/2. How to ensure that law is correctly implemented?/

The Fifth Party Congress pointed out: "Our state must fully exercise both its political and economic powers to preserve social discipline, wage an effective struggle against law-breaking and social evils, and do away with the abnormal situation in which many laws and legal orders are not correctly implemented, or even not implemented at all."

To ensure that the law is correctly implemented, it is necessary /to rely on the forces of the working people who are the collective masters/ to make the broad masses of the people understand and voluntarily implement the law so that they will call on others, including cadres and personnel of the state organs concerned, to implement it correctly. It is necessary to further step up work related to the /dissemination of and propaganda and education on the law./ This work, although very important, has not yet been carried out in such a way as to meet requirements. Many among our people, including party and state cadres, still fail to understand the law thoroughly. Therefore, we must further develop the forces of the propaganda and information sectors, use every available means, exploit every available condition and circumstance, and develop the creativity of cadres of all sectors, echelons and establishments to make it possible for this work to be carried out more satisfactorily.

As persons who are responsible before the state and their higher echelons, /the chiefs of all organs, enterprises and organizations/ must implement the law scrupulously themselves and ensure that all personnel in their sectors and units do the same. Meanwhile, they are duty-bound to explain the law to those laboring people working under their management and fully observe all legal stipulations which are related to the activities of their sectors and units. The loss and damage of socialist property and the siphoning off of state materials and goods to dishonest traders by degraded or degenerate state personnel stem, first of all, from the failure of the immediate chiefs of the units and establishments concerned to scrupulously implement by themselves or inspect the implementation of various regulations concerning the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people, in general, and the system of responsibility and the system of discipline in particular, which have already been established by the state. In view of this, when drafting and amending the law as well as when investigating responsibility concerning law violations and offenses, full attention must be paid to the question of the responsibility of the chiefs of the units or establishments concerned in organizing and inspecting implementation of the law.

/It is necessary to improve the quality of legal adjudication and ensure that this work is carried out quickly, promptly and scrupulously/

It is necessary to impose /the severest penalties/ on cases involving the destruction and theft of socialist property which could lead to serious consequences (such as cutting down telephone lines, tapping gasoline and oil pipelines for pilferage, and stealing weapons and explosives or materials installed on railroads). Meanwhile, all serious cases involving robbery,

murder, speculation and smuggling or any act which is detrimental to national security should be tried in /courts of first instance or last instance / in a special court/, if there are such in the localities concerned.

Adjudication of law violations and offenses has a direct effect on the punishment of the law breakers and criminals concerned while helping to serve as a warning and preventive measure against other law violations and offenses. Many types of punitive measures--disciplinary action, administrative action, material compensation, and criminal punishment--have already been stipulated by the state. However, state law and discipline have slackened lately. As a result, /many law violations and offenses/ have gone unpunished. Due to numerous reasons, including the slackness and irresponsibility of those persons or organs in charge and the protection given by those with authority, the crime rate has risen to a very serious extent in both economic and social security activities. To ensure that the adjudication work is intensified and carried out quickly, strictly and justly, it is necessary /to enhance the responsibility of those in charge of this work and severely punish those who condone law breakers and criminals/, no matter what their position.

By observing and reviewing the crime rate, the juridical sector can /suggest necessary policies and measures to prevent law violations and counter offenses, and by strengthening its control over all local courts in terms of organization/, the sector can help to produce good results in the adjudication of criminal offenses. It is obvious that adjudication work can be carried out quickly and promptly against the right offenders and the right crimes with good quality and in accordance with the law, if the operational machinery and system of all local courts are well organized and if their judges and people's juries are well trained.

/3. Strive to make the juridical sector strong and pure so that it can serve as an effective tool of proletarian dictatorship/

To successfully carry out its work as stipulated by the government, it is necessary for the juridical sector /to urgently streamline and stabilize its organization/. This involves efforts to finish the formation of a network for the entire sector which consists of juridical establishments, district and village juridical boards, and legislative organs; determine and initially implement the systems of directing, controlling, asking for instructions, reporting and providing information from the high to the lower levels and vice versa; consolidate provincial and district courts according to functions and jurisdictions which have been specified in the law on organization of people's courts; pay attention to all reconciliation teams at the village level; and ensure that the entire sector can contribute actively to strengthening the legal system and preserving order and security in all domains and all areas so as to realistically help stabilize our economic and social life.

It is particularly necessary to urgently /formulate plans for training and fostering cadres. This is the key task which decides the development of the juridical sector in the immediate future and on a long-term basis./

#### /A Contingent of Fully Qualified Cadres/

This contingent of cadres must include those who are unswervingly loyal to the party and the revolution, those who have firm standpoints and good political and ethical quality, and those who are fully equipped with professional skills to fulfill their duties. It must also include those juridical cadres responsible for drafting the law and propaganda and education on the law and judges in various provincial and district courts. Meanwhile, the sector must train and foster the forces of the people's injuries in order to develop and enable these forces of the people to participate in court activities and exercise their right to collective mastery in the adjudication of law violations and offenses. It is the duty of the juridical sector and people's courts to formulate and preserve the socialist legal system along with protecting the socialist regime and its property and the lives, property and other interests of its citizens. Juridical cadres cannot fulfill their duties unless they exhibit an intensively, positively and resolutely militant and completely revolutionary behavior.

To carry out its work in all aspects, the juridical sector must coordinate and cooperate with other sectors and organs in tasks ranging from the formulation of the law and control of local courts in terms of organization to the conducting of law propaganda and education and the training of cadres, and so forth. Therefore, attention must be paid to /developing and consolidating its relations of coordination and cooperation/ with all sectors in the internal affairs bloc, as well as with other sectors and organs concerned and with all mass organizations.

#### /4. Strengthen the party's leadership/

It is necessary for all party committee echelons to pay attention to developing the juridical sector in terms of policies and standpoints and supplying all juridical establishments and boards and provincial and district people's courts with more cadres with good political background and quality. They must regularly inspect and help carry out the activities of the juridical sector in all aspects and pay attention to directing work related to law propaganda and education among the people and guiding them in preserving and implementing the socialist law. It is also necessary for all party committee echelons to coordinate closely with all sectors in the internal affairs bloc in ensuring that socialist law is scrupulously and effectively implemented in order to help successfully build socialism and firmly defend our socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/235

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### THAI PAPER CITES PHAN HIEN ON REEDUCATION CAMPS

BK130532 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Feb 83 p 3

[Excerpt] Vietnam's Justice Minister Phan Hien told a group of former American diplomats that Hanoi is considering closing down the re-education camps it set up for South Vietnamese after the Vietnam war ended in 1975, a group spokesman said yesterday.

Donald Ranard, director of the Centre for International Policy, a project of the New York-based "Fund for Peace" Foundation, told reporters after a 3-week tour of Vietnam and Kampuchea that an alternative system, called re-education-in-place, was being considered.

Justice Minister Phan Hien told the group that the new system would free inmates from the camps and allow them to return to their homes and take jobs, Ranard said.

Local front organisations would be responsible for them, he said, according to Ranard.

The system was discussed by Vietnam's National Assembly at its last meeting in December. No decision had yet been taken.

Estimates on the number of people in the re-education camps vary from Hanoi's official figure of 10,000 to refugee accounts of over 100,000. Western diplomats estimate there are about 50 camps each holding between 500 and 5,000 people.

The camps were set up mainly in southern Vietnam for army officers, civil servants, Christian priests, Buddhist monks and people associated with the American-backed former South Vietnamese government Hanoi's forces defeated.

Conditions are harsh in the camps, according to reports from former inmates who were released and fled Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/361

VCTU OFFICIAL VIEWS COOPERATION WITH WFTU

BK091630 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Dear listeners, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] is an organization embracing all working Vietnamese and it is closely cooperating with the WFTU, making it a positive contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The cooperation between the VCTU and the WFTU in the past year is the main content of an article written for our radio by Mr Nguyen Thuyet, a secretariat member of the VCTU. In this article, Mr Nguyen Thuyet said:

In the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and new colonialism for peace, national independence and social progress, the relationship between the VCTU and the WFTU has been powerfully developed. In 1982 this close relationship was demonstrated through many successful activities. Mention should be made to the joint effort of the VCTU and the WFTU in preparation for the 10th congress of the WFTU held in Havana, Cuba, in February 1982. A 10-member delegation of the VCTU headed by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, attended the congress. Through diversified activities, the delegation contributed to the success of the congress.

In response to the resolution on a peace day adopted at the Havana congress, the VCTU launched an emulation drive from 22 to 28 August 1982 to welcome the first peace day of the world's working class and trade unions. During this 1-week emulation drive, the Vietnamese working class, beside boosting production, took part in other activities such as signing a petition to express their desire for peace and its support for the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggressors.

In the light of the resolution of the 10th congress of the WFTU, the VCTU sent a delegation to the conference of the Trade Unions' International Committee for Peace and Against Arms Race held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in November 1982 to review the committee's activities and work out its plan for 1983.

The cooperation between the VCTU and the WFTU is also expressed in their joint effort to hold an international conference of the trade unions against chemical and bacteriological weapons to be held in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, in early March this year.

In short, the activities carried out by the VCTU and the WFTU in 1982 once again affirm the close cooperation between these two trade union organizations. This cooperation has been constantly developed and will certainly strengthen in the future.

CSO: 4200/361

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### IMPORTANCE OF DISTRICTS TO PLANNING, PRODUCTION

OW151833 Hanoi VNA In English 1524 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 15 Feb--The execution of production plans, waging of the scientific and technological revolution, and perfecting the new relations of production are carried out mainly at district level. For this reason the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam held that it is necessary to take the district as the base from which agriculture will advance to large-scale socialist production.

The district plays a very important role for it is there that production is reorganized and the efforts of the state and the population combined to implement the party's economic policy in the countryside. But we must not separate the district from the province and the agricultural department. It must be included in the planning work of the province and viewed in its economic and technical relation with agriculture as a branch of activity. Production units in the district relate to both the district administration and the agricultural department.

The latter provides the district with new techniques, which the district applies according to its own conditions. Thus strong agricultural department will create favourable conditions for the district and vice versa. Building up the district while strengthening the department of agriculture is a good way to take agriculture step by step to large-scale socialist production in the absence of a comprehensive industry.

The Fifth Party Congress pointed out:

"The economic structure of each district takes shape on the basis of its economic conditions, its specialized production and other activities, the requirements and possibilities of its agricultural cooperatives and production collectives; at the same time it must be linked to the provincial and national programmes of economic development."

This structure includes different economic branches such as:

- agricultural, forestry and fishing cooperative and state farms (if any);
- agriculture and forestry technical bases: seed-selection and animal breeding farms, irrigation systems, tractor stations, repair shops;

- small industry and handicraft bases and state enterprises (if any);
- building services and teams of the district and agricultural cooperatives;
- transport units (of the district and agricultural cooperatives), road maintenance teams, information and postal services;
- materials and equipment supply companies, agricultural products purchasing units, retail shops, service units, and buying and selling cooperatives.

These economic organizations are production and trading units placed under the guidance of different economic and technical branches. That is why the district is the geographical base from which to reorganize production, not a production and trading complex. It represents the central administration and the province and is closely linked to the production units. As an echelon of state power, it controls the production units under its authority and coordinates the activities of economic units of the province and the central administration operating on its territory, the aim being to serve the people's life and production, first and foremost agricultural production.

In the years to come, the orientation of economic development of the district is as follows: Regard agriculture as a central task; develop it not in isolation but in combination with industry right from the beginning and from the grassroots upwards; reorganize agricultural production in the district by readjusting farmland and redeploying manpower in order to expand production; gradually form areas for crop specialization; promote intensive farming of some major crops and raising animals; begin establishing the material and technical bases of the district and link them to the cooperatives.

We must set great store by industry, first of all small industry and handicrafts, relying on local raw materials and manpower. Each district will try to obtain a small-industry output value upward of 10 million dong.

The district must endeavour to balance its economic relations, cause outgoing goods to be equal or superior in value to in-coming goods, and contribute to stepping up our exports. It must also strive to supply enough food and clothing to its population, produce food grain and other foods in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of its inhabitants without having to call for assistance from the higher echelons.

The economic development of the district is based on this principle: "Let the people and the state pool their efforts" in which the district plays the main role while the province and the central administration supply technical assistance and part of the materials. The higher authorities should no longer concentrate on helping certain pilot districts. This will lead to dependence on their part and the unlikelihood of gaining useful experience.

Parallel to its economic development, the district must pay attention to promoting cultural, educational and health-care activities, organizing the material and cultural life of its population and building a new socialist countryside. Meanwhile, it must coordinate its economic activities with national-defence requirements by building itself into a strong fortress for the defence of the socialist homeland.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH GROUP

OW061732 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 Feb--The party committee and the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City today received the Kampuchean youth delegation which is attending the friendship and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youth.

The delegation, led by Koong Nem, vice-president of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association Executive Committee, was accompanied by Phan Van Chuong, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee.

Speaking at the reception, Phan Minh Tanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee praised the remarkable achievements recorded by Kampuchean youth in rebuilding the country and in safeguarding the revolutionary fruits. He stated that the presence of the Kampuchean and Lao youth delegations has greatly contributed to the success of the meeting and to the strengthening of the friendship between the peoples and youth of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

Koong Nem spoke of his deep impressions of the friendship meeting and expressed his thanks to the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee and people's committee for their hospitality.

CSO: 4200/361

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 24 Jan 83 pp 50-54

[Interview with Nguyen Khac Vien, the Editor of the Vietnamese Studies Section, Foreign Languages Publishing House, by Kathleen Gough on 11 January 1982; place not specified]

[Text] Note by Kathleen Gough: During the period January-March 1982, I spent 6 weeks in Vietnam and 3 weeks in Kampuchea. I went there to study both political and economic developments since 1975. One of the most interesting interviews of all those that I conducted is the one with Nguyen Khac Vien from the foreign Languages Publishing House. He is the editor of the Vietnamese Studies section. He is a well known man. I interviewed him on 11 January 1982. I wish to thank him for the kindness he showed to me. I also wish to thank Vang Nguyen and Dang An Phuong, who helped me translate this interview.

Gough: I came to see you today in order to ask you about Vietnam's economic situation since 1976, which was the last year that I was in Vietnam. It is my understanding that things are not very calm, especially in the agricultural sector. I want to ask you why this is so.

Nguyen Khac Vien: Our economy is presently encountering many difficulties. We are carrying on experiments in order to overcome these difficulties. If our country were at peace, we could develop the economy much faster than we are doing now. Our daily problems are the same as those of all poor countries. But what has made things worse for us is that we have war problems. Not every country has problems like ours. At present, our country is in a state of half peace--half war. Thus, half our energies are devoted to national defense.

In this state of half peace--half war, food is in rather short supply. Many staples are still rationed in the cities, which account for about 15 percent of the population in northern Vietnam, or 20 percent of the population in the entire country. But food distribution is gradually improving in the rural areas. This is different from in other countries. For the most part, the standard of living of our farmers is somewhat

rather than that of the people in the cities. For example, they like larger houses and more food to eat. In that high mountain, the Red River Delta area is a very fertile area, even though it is the largest delta area in the world, with more than 1,000 farmers per square kilometer. Transportation from the rural areas to the cities is not at all a big problem. But even so, we must increase production in the rural areas.

In order to solve the food shortage problem, we have implemented two important measures:

First, more wilderness areas will be opened, especially in the Mekong River Delta Area. In those areas, surplus rice can be produced and sent to help northern Vietnam, and it will be possible to provide more food once we improve transportation. Besides this, in the Mekong River Delta area, we can produce more rice both by expanding the rice production area and by planting two crops of rice. Making full use of the fertile Mekong River Delta area is an important goal in our latest 5-year plan.

Second, we must improve the management of our agriculture. Up to now, what we are doing now is using methods in accord with reality and our own methods. This is something that we should have done a long time ago. In the past, we made mistakes in making economic plans at moving forward too fast. We advanced too far in the management of our cooperatives. We felt that our technology and people were ready. In the south, we were too impatient when we established cooperatives at the end of 1975 and in 1976. We slowed things down only in 1977. The response from the farmers has been better.

In order to promote food cooperative activities, in the beginning, it is first necessary to have a suitable material base, including help from the government. Each cooperative must have rice mills, good varieties of rice and sufficient investment capital. It is not yet necessary to have tractors. Second, we must have good management personnel. Then, most of the farmers must be made to understand why they are working. With a lack of patience, we once tried to rush the farmers to join cooperatives, but the result was that they were not adept at that type of production. Speaking in general, we opposed them when they felt that they were being oppressed. This problem has now been solved. In the south, about 5 percent of the farmers have joined cooperatives. As for 2 percent of the farmers who are in cooperative groups, half of them are composed of between 10 to 50 families. However, they own their own land and farm land.

In southern Vietnam, some of the farmers own their own equipment and machinery that the Americans provided, and their position is secure. In this situation, we must implement the cooperative system gradually, giving consideration to this special environment and to the three factors mentioned above.

We have made many mistakes in the north too. We started with cooperatives that were too large. Although we did not have enough equipment, we started cooperatives that were too large. We need an excellent management system. In northern Vietnam, concerning land ownership, on the average, a citizen, including children too, owns only one-tenth of a hectare. That is, each family of five owns half a hectare. If you want to put 1,000 farmers in a cooperative, you would have to have about 100 hectares of land. And if you want to harvest two crops a year, this would be the same as having to manage 200 hectares. But some of our cooperatives have 300 to 400 hectares of land, and they plant three crops a year. This is the same as our having to manage more than 1,000 hectares a year. Generally, this much land is excessive. And we are not yet very experienced in management. For this reason, we are dividing many of the cooperatives into smaller units. As for forming larger units, we must wait until we have much machinery.

The system for dividing the income in the cooperatives is not in harmony with the material factors. In practice, regardless of the type of agricultural cooperative, some of the tasks must be carried out cooperatively while others are best done on an individual basis. But previously, everything in the cooperatives was done on a cooperative basis. This was a mistake. Now, we have tasks that are done cooperatively and tasks that are done by individual families. People are paid in two different ways. Work in the rice fields, irrigation activities, production work using machinery and the application of fertilizer are all done on a cooperative basis. People are paid based on the number of work points earned. Then, the entire field is divided into parts and each family is entrusted with the work there. Each family must make compulsory deliveries of produce to the state in accord with the quotas. The amounts in excess of the quotas can be sold at the markets as a special bonus income for that family.

During the past 20 years, we have not had any industrial equipment for use in agricultural activities. There are not enough light industries. Thus, the cities have had little to sell to the rural areas. The result has been that the farmers do not have much experience in selling produce to the people in the cities. In order to improve agricultural production, we are trying to increase the production of industrial goods for distribution to the farmers in order to provide them with support.

Another large-scale project is the reclamation of land that has been left fallow. However, at best, we will have only about 10 million hectares of land for farming. At present, we have only 6 to 8 million hectares under cultivation. This is different from Thailand, which has 17 million hectares of land for the cultivation of food grains and a smaller population than ours.

[Question] What proportion of the land is used to grow grain food crops as compared with the proportion that is used to grow industrial crops?

At present, we are cultivating industrial crops and  
forest crops. On the other hand, we are also growing  
and producing agricultural crops. But we are trying to develop  
industrial crops and grain crops. The industrial crops  
include rubber, cotton, coffee and tea. Besides this, we have  
many other production activities. For example, we have  
and grow mulberry trees. Some of these production activities are carried  
on by the state. But most are carried on by families. Most industrial  
crop production is carried on in the form of state farms. In order  
to improve these agricultural activities, we rely on help from the socialist  
countries, which are giving financial support, providing machinery,  
training officials and helping us find markets for our produce.

Question: Can we shift and talk about industry now?

Answer: As for industrial activities, we are developing two main sectors:  
handicrafts and large-scale industry. As for handicrafts, most of these  
activities are carried on by cooperatives. The large-scale industrial  
activities are carried on by the state. In this, we made mistakes in  
the past here too. Prior to 1979, we gave little attention to handicraft  
production. Few of our party leaders were interested in handicraft  
activities. No system was formed for developing this type of work. Even  
some of the leaders felt that the quicker that we could eliminate  
handicrafts activities the better. For example, if I was a skilled worker  
and skilled at making shoes, there was nothing to stop me. But if I  
treated an issue by going to the appropriate officials in the city in  
order to request to open a shoemaking store, I might have been refused.  
If I would have encountered petty regulations and the matter would have  
been delayed.

We made important changes in the guidance principles only in 1979. At  
the 11th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, this important resolution  
was passed. One of the stipulations in this resolution was that, for  
the long term, we must consider handicrafts to be an important part of  
our work. Since then, we have seen the handicrafts sector develop as  
an important program, particularly in Ho Chi Minh City.

Indeed, this, we have formulated new measures for our state economic  
management system. In 1979, we formulated the first corporate management  
plans ever since 1960. But in 1960 we had no plan for our state economy,  
and they were used only with small-scale industrial units. All through  
the 1950's, we were engaged in a war. Unfortunately, during the war, we  
did not sell anything. What was referred to as domestic trade was actually  
and from friendly countries. And what was called foreign trade was  
actually just distribution of various products and goods that the state  
had on hand and that it gave to the people. And the collection of  
things needed by the state from the farmers was actually the extraction  
of a few "winnings" system. Prices were similar, but they were artificial  
prices. They did not really reflect the value of the goods. This was  
just a symbol in order to facilitate the distribution of the goods.  
The same was true for goods imported from abroad.

At that time, we received all free from the state. The state did not charge us anything for this. Then in 1976, we purchased all the goods from the Soviet Union at 1957 prices. It was only recently that we changed the entire price-setting system. Today, we have begun engaging in trade and economic activities with foreign countries. And from now on, the relations between the state and our farmers will be based on real prices. The same will be true for relations between the various industries. During the war, if the manager of some factory needed something, if the nearby factories had a surplus of such items, they had to share those items with the factory that needed them. If our engineering bureau needed paper, we went to the offices that had paper, and they would give us some. When we sold printed materials, prices had to take the cost of the paper into account too. This was the administrative method used by management. But such methods had to be changed. Now, we have changed to using other methods. Most countries use accounting methods.

Question: How are the wages and salaries of the government officials set. I know that, on the average, the wages of these officials were doubled last October. This seems like a very large increase. Would you explain the reasons for this?

Answer: Previously, the salaries of state employees and officials were set in accord with our system of prices, which were very artificial prices. Now, since we have changed the price system to match the actual value of the goods, we have had to adjust the salary scales of government officials too. Previously, we set salaries in accord with the requirements of the war. But now, all this is being changed. We began changing the wage and salary system after the end of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. This is a very difficult and complex matter. Because when we change salaries in one sector, this affects other things too. Thus, we must use an accounting system, which requires a lot of time. Our bookkeeping system is not very good yet. It is still being tested. Each city tends to have its own system. At present, we are studying things to see what will give the best results.

At present, we have two markets. One market was organized and is managed by the state. Prices are stable. The other is a free market that operates in accord with the laws of supply and demand. Things would proceed in an orderly way if the state were strong enough to control the entire market. But that is not the case. The state is still not rich enough.

Because of the devastation caused by the war, our management experiences show that things are still not suitable. We are in a period of transition from war to peace. Or at least, I hope that is the case. In 1975, when you were still in Vietnam, we thought that we were making rapid progress. A motto of ours was "speed, strength and security." Today, we have removed the first two words. Only the last word is left. At the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, we were like teenagers. Now, we are "old" and are mature in our economic thinking. But we have to study each step that we take.

... about the ...  
... important programs.

"Anwer," it is of the aid that we receive from the Soviet Union. We receive aid in all, especially military aid. Besides that, the Soviet Union is giving aid to the heavy industry sector too, especially in the energy industry. We have new state enterprises to produce oil in the coast of southern Vietnam with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. This is a large-scale activity. And we are building our big iron and steel plant in Binh Province with the help of the Soviet Union. Besides that, our economic relations with the socialist countries have become more and more cooperation. In the past, they gave and we accepted. But now they are investing here and sending technical experts to our country. We provide the manpower. And we compensate them for their help. For example, if they invest in para rubber production, we have to send para rubber to them for several years in order to compensate them for the investment.

Question: How is the cost of this help calculated? I have heard that for Long Term, the center at NHA TRANG, that you pay only at 30 percent of the world market price on the goods imported from the U.S.A. Is this correct?

question that is not a rough estimate. It is difficult to know the correct figure for sure. In general, the aid that we render to the Soviet Union is cheaper than it would be if we attempted to do so in the capitalist countries. But it is very difficult to make a correct estimate. For example, when we formulate a new program for them, naturally, the Soviet Union will put up half the capital and we will put up the other half. But the half provided by the Soviet Union will be in the form of expertise and equipment while our half is in the form of money. They clear their portion of the cost according to prices in the country, not according to world market prices. Also, some of the equipment sent to us by the Soviet Union is produced in the Soviet Union but some things are produced in the United States. Thus, it is difficult, if it is difficult to say what 50 percent really is since we do not have the price standard.

Question: I have two general questions that I formulated after watching the paper. I'm not the best for the Vietnamese problem. The first one is: what is the "great" importance of the Mekong River valley?

And we are financing the Mekong River project, the present one, and we have said already Thailand refuses to recognize the Kampuchean government. The Mekong River project was actually started in 1960 General Sihanouk sent a letter to me saying the Mekong River is a joint international project but I am afraid he never the intention of the United States. This project concerns the four countries -- Laos, Thailand, Kampuchea and Vietnam -- through which the Mekong River flows. The project involves the construction of dams and power plants along the river, irrigation, flood-

... project that will give rise to a big dam  
... it will produce effects that will be good for  
... for example, the construction of a giant dam on the  
... the Mekong River. This may be good in some respects, but it may  
... in other respects. If large state enterprises are built,  
... the work must be carried on using scientific measures, and the people  
... must cooperate fully. If things are carried on correctly, this project  
... will be of great value and will completely solve the energy problem.  
At present, we are building some small projects along some of the tributaries  
of the Mekong River.

[Question] My final question concerns economic relations between Vietnam  
and Kampuchea. Ever since Vietnam sent troops into Kampuchea, there  
have frequently been charges by Western groups that Vietnam is ruining  
the cultivation of rice and other crops in Kampuchean since the land  
in Kampuchea is very fertile, since the population there has declined,  
while the population in Vietnam is too large and since there is a food  
shortage in Vietnam. I do not have any data or information with which  
to refute this charge. For example, who is supplying the Vietnamese  
troops in Kampuchea.

[Answer] The answer is very simple. We are looking after them. We supply  
clothing to our soldiers there by ourself. Besides this, we give each  
of the soldiers there a monthly allowance of 12 dong, or 36 (approximately  
1.10, or approximately 1.50 dong to the U.S. dollar at the official  
rate of exchange -- K67). We do not pay more than this in order to keep  
from creating economic problems for Kampuchea.

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IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS LINKED TO TIGHTER MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 22 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Vu Dong: "Everyone's Pressing Task"]

[text] A common observation made by all law-abiding persons is that the standard of living could surely be raised if we only limited the acts of profiteering of profiteers and smugglers and the other illegitimate activities of the "in crowd" and thieves. For this reason, each stratum of the people has very eagerly received the law on the punishment of profiteers, speculators, persons who manufacture fake goods and persons who operate illegal businesses together with the other measures that have been taken to manage the market.

Those who make themselves wealthy by illegitimate means, regardless of where they are, be they on the streets or within agencies of the state, do not conceal themselves, not even the various forms of conspiracy they employ to get their hands on state goods, including very rare and expensive strategic goods, and do not conceal themselves from the people or the cadres and personnel living around them. In particular, in the past several years, they have openly lived in luxury, competing with one another in the use of electricity, the construction of houses and the purchase of automobiles, insolently challenging and provoking every law-abiding person. One of their meals or one of their packs of cigarettes are worth a month's wages of an ordinary manual worker. In a series of articles investigating the excessive consumption in a number of areas within Ho Chi Minh City, articles that were printed in the weekly newspaper TUOI TRE, one person who spends 20,000 dong "escorting" leading smugglers spends more than 20,000 dong per month on food and drink at a bar. At another bar, after four smugglers had finished drinking their fill, their bill for the liquor they had drunk, with the best available, amounted to 6,000 dong (SAIGON GIAI PHONG Newspaper, 1 December 1982). In Hanoi and Haiphong, some persons who have been working at state agencies for a few years have purchased cars worth 100,000 dong, which does not include the many conveniences they have purchased.

If we go to the gates of some jails, we find them there supporting one another; in prison, they still receive gifts from their families consisting of all sorts of meat pies, the best types of teas, filter cigarettes, etc.

cakes and candies, milk and so forth, all of which are expensive items that low-earning people only dare to consume during Tet or when their wages are paid. Faced with numerous difficulties and problems, everyone wants to quickly put an end to injustice: some persons are living on the sweat and tears of others, are enjoying themselves and living lives of luxury and treating money as though it were trash while the laborers in the fields, at factories and worksites, at research agencies, hospitals, schools and so forth must tighten their belts and count each dong, which is not to mention the conditions surrounding the food and clothing of our soldiers on the border and the islands, which are many times worse.

If we continue to "live" with dishonest persons, not only will our money and goods gradually become their private property but of even greater concern is the fact that they will use this money and these goods to buy and corrupt cadres and personnel of the state. At some agencies that control goods and money, cadres and personnel who steal or who conspire with dishonest merchants on the outside constitute the majority.

Although we cannot speak in generalities, ever since the adoption of the policies on the efficient distribution of labor and the stimulation of production, many persons in the countryside and the cities as well have been making themselves rich, building houses, buying vehicles and even buying televisions and refrigerators. We are very happy over the prosperity of every genuine laborer and hope very much that this prosperous standard of living will continue to be constantly raised.

Supporting the responsible state agencies in the struggle to manage the market is one of the very pressing, extremely vital tasks of each of us, regardless of whether we are on the streets, in the villages or at agencies and enterprises. Surely, no honest person is indifferent in the face of this struggle, but one legitimate, frequently discussed concern must be recognized: will we see a recurrence of what happened several times before and has virtually become a law, namely, that each time we relax our effort, the ranks of the dishonest grow larger, their position becomes stronger and their network reaches deeper into each sector, agency and enterprise, especially those that control money and goods or control means of communication, means of transportation and so forth. On the streets and even at a number of agencies, speculators and deviant persons have become clever: "they cause a stir for a while and then suddenly shift to other work, consequently, market management is an impossibility." One of the "in crowd" said: "If you take a few months off for a vacation, the other ones take your work away from you."

We must gain experience from the several previous efforts made in this area and must maintain and consolidate any victories that are won, determined not to leave this work half-done. When we say that we are going to take determined, thorough steps against profiteers, smugglers and so forth, we must express this determination and this thoroughness in actions, as we recently did in the successful trial of a number of cases in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other cities. And, when we say we are taking determined action, we must do so even when the person who violates the law is a cadre of position or authority or the son of a distinguished family, in which cases we

...also do not try to save face, waver or hesitate. ...  
...  
...

Each agency and enterprise maintains work discipline, ...  
... who have become deviant and plugs every leak through ...  
... of the state flow, decisive conditions will surely be ...  
... tracking down and apprehending profiteers, smugglers and ...

we are firmly confident that the struggle being waged this time to ...  
... market will surely achieve the goal established for it because, ...  
... of the serious consequences caused by these dishonest persons, we are all ...  
... clearly aware of the fact that if this struggle is not waged in a thorough, ...  
... steadfast, continuous and unrelenting manner, profiteers and smugglers in and ...  
... outside state agencies will continue to act at will, the market will ...  
... to be disrupted and the standard of living of the cadres and the people will ...  
... not be stabilized soon.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### STRENGTHENING OF MARKET MANAGEMENT PROPOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 3

/Article by Tran Ngoc Trac, National Assembly Deputy of Thuan Hai Province:  
"Strengthening Market Management," excerpt from report read at the fourth  
session of the Seventh Assembly/

/Text/ What we would like to mention here is the chaos in the organized  
market that created prolonged, dangerous consequences: I refer to a number  
of localities and organs that raised prices in competing to purchase export  
goods.

For instance: in Thuan Hai as well as in a number of shrimp fishing provinces,  
prices for export shrimp rose from 30 dong a kilogram to 60, 70, then 100,  
120, 160, 200, and 260 dong, and presently not stopping at 260 dong a kilogram  
it has risen to 300 dong and more. The same thing happened to dried squids  
in Thuan Hai, from 60 dong a kilogram it increased to 80, 120, 180, 200 and  
300, then to 450 and 500 dong a kilogram. A number of provinces having the  
export goods mentioned above (here we do not mention other export goods such  
as watermelon seeds and cashew nuts, which also are subject to price increase  
and competitive purchase as cited above) have not only been pushed into this  
condition as regards export goods but also have had to sustain countless  
consequences. Furthermore, these consequences are greatly detrimental to the  
general price situation of the whole country, etc.

These consequences are:

--Loss of cadres. A number of cadres of the localities, of central echelons,  
and of organizations engage in competitive purchases and pursue illegal  
profits, embezzle, and speculate.

--Loss of the people's confidence. In the same state where local authorities  
manage seriously, arresting and punishing illegal businessmen who smuggle  
export goods for which the state is the sole buyer. There are certain state  
organs that warmly receive these elements to purchase export goods at prices  
increased a dozenfold. The enemy takes advantage of this to arouse the people  
and create conflict between them and the local authorities.

--Motivation of private businessmen to speculate, smuggle, compete with the state in purchasing goods, dodge and evade taxes, further complicating social order. In certain localities a number of persons even left production for business, because the illegal sale of 10 kilograms of dried squid earns profit of at least 2,000 dong.

--Sabotage of the maritime fishing cooperativization movement in the localities and the two-way contracts the localities signed with fishermen.

However, what is more harmful is to buy at high prices and export at lower prices, aiming at just securing foreign currencies in order to import goods which earn more profit, thus gradually devaluating the Vietnamese dong while decreasing prices of export goods as well.

Have we become aware of this situation just now or having known of it for a long time why have we not solved it yet? And another question is that a number of the localities charged that the price increase and competitive purchase activities were carried out by export sectors and lower echelons. We believe that these activities which are detrimental to the whole country take place in the localities and, therefore, the localities cannot say that they are not responsible.

We propose that the Council of Ministers with its inherent power adopts measures to quickly bring this situation to an end, so that its decisions, especially Decision 113, will be effective throughout the country and not just in those localities that implement them seriously.

The second problem we are talking about is that close management of goods necessary to stabilization of the people's life. We all know that to stabilize the people's life there must be goods and stabilized prices. Regarding price stabilization there are many problems, however it is essential to control sources of goods and control money. To control goods and money it is necessary to manage the market closely, especially to manage closely the goods necessary to the people's life.

Thuan Hai, from being a province receiving a yearly state supply of 10,000 tons of rice, has become self-supported in grain and carried out its obligations toward the state since 1980. What makes us ponder is that while per capita in the province the people have enough grain to eat, there is scarcity of rice in cities and townships such as in Phan Thiet, where at times the price of rice reached 18 dong a kilogram.

These are but initial results, however the realities taught us the following lessons.

1. If we only actively direct production to increase output but do not control the output, then it is impossible to stabilize the people's life and to stabilize prices and the market as well.
2. To control goods, the state must organize and manage the market closely. On one hand, it must resolutely punish speculators and smugglers and ostracize

private businessmen from marketing goods that need to be managed; on the other hand, it must broaden the organization of socialist commerce (state-operated and cooperatives) and reorganize buying and selling in the market.

3. It is necessary to first solve problems relating to the goods necessary to the people's life, not only do we have to solve them for cadres and civil servants but also for the people, because if we do so only on behalf of cadres and civil servants price fluctuations and life uncertainty remain permanent threats.

4. It is very difficult for a locality to act alone in carrying out the decisions mentioned above and maintain the results. It must be assisted by various sectors and upper echelons as well as by other localities, especially in working together and not poaching on each other's preserve for private profit.

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CSO: 4209/211

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' ON MEASURES TO LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

BK101651 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strive to Reduce Production Costs"]

[Text] Production costs reflect in monetary form the expenses involved in the production and consumption of products. They serve as an important and comprehensive qualitative norm for measuring the production, business and economic-financial activities of an enterprise. Whether labor productivity is low or high, whether the wastage of raw material and supplies is large or small, whether equipment and machinery are used satisfactorily or not and so forth--all this is reflected by production costs.

Constantly reducing production costs is an important measure for accumulating capital within the national economy. The reduction of production costs also serves as a basis for the possibility of lowering product prices, thereby contributing to stabilizing and gradually improving the laboring people's material and cultural life. For the enterprise itself, lower production costs help improve the results of production and business activities and facilitate the fulfillment of income and other financial plans, thereby increasing the rate of allotments to award, welfare and other funds and further stabilizing the enterprise's financial situation.

Intensifying control over production costs on the basis of fully carrying out economic accounting and the system of savings in all operations of the enterprise's process of production, business and capital usage has become a pressing requirement and a basic goal in our effort to renovate the mechanism and improve economic management in the new situation.

The Fifth Party Congress pointed out in its resolution: "All economic activities must always be geared especially to increasing productivity, reducing material wastage, lowering production costs and improving quality and efficiency; efforts must be made to utilize the three factors--renovating management, applying science and technology and strictly practicing thrift, and guarding against waste."

In 1982 the state-run enterprises made many efforts to maintain and develop production while caring for the livelihood of workers and state employees. However, in many enterprises, production ran higher than projected early in the year even though plans had been approved without strict consideration.

The norms and unit prices used for formulating plans and projecting production costs were based on the results achieved in 1980-81--the period when many negative phenomena emerged and most of the set norms were lowered--and the product-based wage unit prices used for computing the wage funds and planning wage expenditures were set all too generously. In addition to that, during the process of production and business, management and accounting of production costs were lax and consequently, operating expenses and production costs were not correctly accounted for in accordance with the prescribed systems and many irrational expenses were incorporated into production costs.

Initial investigations conducted at a number of enterprises reveal that irrational and unauthorized operating expenses accounted for over 10 percent and, in some enterprises, up to 18-20 percent of production costs.

The biggest and most irrational factors for the rise in operating expenses and production costs consisted of the following: Prices and freight charges were increased arbitrarily; supplies were lost or damaged during transportation or while in storage; and supplies were used in excess of the norms for wastage. They also included excessive expenses for meetings, entertainment of visitors, parties, tea money and so forth; unauthorized wage expenses arising from the lowering of set production norms or the upgrading of position standards; and the use of products as awards or for internal distribution at low prices or free of cost.

Laxity in the management and accounting of production costs has led to a situation in which production costs are raised needlessly, thus reducing the enterprise's efficiency in production and business and cutting down the sources of revenues for the state budget. It has also weakened the economic accounting system of the enterprise and made it difficult to determine rational production costs and correct enterprise wholesale prices, thereby adversely affecting prices, money and market management.

The restoration of order in the field of production and circulation requires that we immediately put an end to the aforementioned situation and urgently strengthen the management and accounting of production costs in enterprises.

The resolution of the (Fifth) Party Central Committee's third plenum pointed out: "Enterprise management organs and enterprises must devise specific plans and measures to improve the results of production and business, lower production costs and circulation expenses and eliminate irrational and unauthorized expenditures. Raising prices arbitrarily and taking advantage of price differentials to increase profits and the revenues of the enterprises and the local budget are strictly prohibited."

Managerial organs and enterprises must strictly review the norms for material and labor wastage and product-based wage unit prices, and accurately assess operating expenses in order to determine production costs in a rational manner. It is necessary to review or formulate plans for production costs for 1983 on the basis of deeply analyzing the revised status of production costs in 1982.

Every establishment has the responsibility to devise and realize effective measures for lowering production costs and ensuring production efficiency. It is necessary to accurately and fully account for all expenses in accordance with the prescribed system and to deeply analyze production costs on a monthly and quarterly basis in order to find possible ways to lower production costs.

Along with intensifying control of production costs (by the enterprise over workshops and production teams and units, and by higher-echelon managerial and financial organs over the enterprises), it is necessary to encourage enterprise workers and employees to participate in production cost management and to strictly practice thrift in all respects.

Production cost management must be considered a key task of management work as a whole in enterprises.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HAU GIANG PROMOTES AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Agricultural Transformation in Hau Giang"]

[Text] Last year Hau Giang set up 2,107 production collectives and two agricultural cooperatives, and collectivized 88,478 hectares of cultivated land, 23.9 percent of the total area. In addition, it set up 2,600 production solidarity teams. After the issuance of Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee the Hau Giang Party Committee guided the trial implementation of the contracting-out of output to a number of production solidarity teams and cooperatives. To date, there 1,809 collectives and two cooperatives have implemented the new contracting-out system.

Long Phu District has a movement to set up production solidarity teams. By August of this year Long Phu had set up 413 collectives, which included 50 percent of the peasant households and collectivized 56 percent of the rice land in the district. Furthermore, it had organized 133 production solidarity teams. The income of the cooperative members increased. On the average, the collectives fulfilled grain obligations of from 1 to 1.2 tons per hectare (the assigned norm was 800 kilograms). Long Phu was able to do so because it created a high degree of unanimity within the party organization, fully understood that agricultural transformation is a central, permanent mission, and organized the poor peasants into political forces. Depending on the class composition, there were appropriate educational contents and methods of implementing the policies.

In the area of the former Can Tho Province, during the first party of 1979 collectives were organized rapidly, but in many places the cadres did not produce enthusiastically and there were instances of land being left fallow. Only after Directive No 100 of the Secretariat began to be implemented did the movement recover and gradually make progress. The form of the production solidarity team was maintained and continued to develop. Collectives were set up but had not yet collectivized the land, but only operated in the manner of solidarity teams. Many production solidarity teams worked much more effectively than when they were working individually. Collective No 9, now collective 19-5 in Ke An village, Ke Sach District, which operated as a production solidarity team, was typical.

What can be learned from the examples of Long Phu and ...

Long Phu organized collectives and brought land into collective production under conditions of there being practically no agricultural material-technical bases. With the great, all-out assistance of the district (with regard to seedstock and draft power), and by means of their labor -- principally manual labor -- the production collectives stressed the consolidation of the lives of the people and the elimination of hunger. In the course of many production seasons, gradually, by means of a reproduction fund, common material-technical bases were built and the production relations became increasingly solid. The forms and path of advance of Long Phu were appropriate to the peasants, most of whom were poor peasants who had received title to land, land and lacked production tools.

On the basis of the model of "Collective 9", the first time peasants were organized into a production solidarity team, and by means of the common labor, and the investment of capital Ke Sach District created a number of material-technical bases for the collective economy, such as by the joint purchasing of tractors, tillers, and pumping machines, working together to build water conservancy systems, and setting economic-technical norms for each field. "Collective 9" was changed into Collective 19-5 and began to carry out the contracting-out of output. That form is appropriate to the peasants, most of whom are middle peasants with production experience.

After the issuing of Secretariat Directive No 100 many new factors appeared in the cooperativization movement in Hau Giang. Many individual peasants voluntarily joined the collective and many production collectives in Thanh My A and Binh Thanh villages in Phung Hiep District enthusiastically advanced directly to the form of a collective which contracted out output.

Hau Giang also tied in the setting up of collectives with the redistribution of the population and labor in the sphere of the district, tied in the collective livelihood movement with the building of a new countryside, and created marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives, and built and consolidated the Party, the governmental administration, and mass organizations.

However, many problems still exist in agricultural transformation in Hau Giang. In some places the readjustment of land is not yet carried out in correct accordance with the spirit and contents of Party Central Committee Directive No 57. In general, agricultural transformation is still slow and not uniform. Recently little attention has been paid to guiding the organization of production solidarity teams when it is not possible to set up collectives. Although the application of the output contracting-out structure has developed rapidly, but many collectives have not grasped the management contents. Agricultural transformation has not yet been tied in with the development of the district echelon and the creation of a new countryside have not received the attention of the echelons and sectors.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURE IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 83 p 2

/Article by Minh Son: "Agriculture in Haiphong: Bountiful Harvest, Partial Self-Solution of Grain Need, Linkage of Industry and Agriculture, and Formation of a Perfect Economic Structure in the District Areas and in Production Installations"/

/Text/ Six bountiful harvests in a row. This is the most outstanding characteristic of agricultural production in Haiphong City.

Three years ago, looking at agriculture in Haiphong, many people were perturbed that investment was rather great while products did not increase. In the final analysis, the production of grain and food was only enough for "self production and self support" for the local farmers. The supply of the grain necessary for the more than 500,000 persons not engaged in agricultural production relied essentially on the state.

Since the 1979-1980 5th month-spring crop season, thanks to applying product contracts with laborers and efficiently carrying out a number of intensive cultivation measures to increase crop output, Haiphong has made rather steady steps on the road toward solving its grain problem. In 1980, the average rice output for the whole city was 49 quintals per hectare. In 1981 it reached 51.5 quintals. In the 1982 10th-month crop season, agriculture in Haiphong developed, turning Haiphong into the locality with the highest output in the North Vietnam delta, reaching an average of nearly 32.79 quintals per hectare, increasing the annual paddy output to 61.84 quintals. The volume of grain collected in a year was higher than in the previous one: Compared to 1981, the volume of grain collected in 1982 as of 5 January 1983 increased threefold. With the quantity collected in 1983, the municipality could meet 60 to 70 percent of the grain need of more than 500,000 persons not engaged in agricultural production, including tens of thousands of cadres and civil servants and more than 20,000 additional consumers who belonged to central factories located in the area.

From these graphic realities it can be affirmed that with its existing potential in labor, land, and material-technological installations, agriculture in Haiphong can meet its grain needs. In the past this had been considered impossible or possibly only after scores of years of hard work. The six

bountiful harvests in a row all the more demonstrate the success of the new managerial mechanism which Haiphong was able to apply. We need to change the managerial mechanism in agriculture, create conditions for peasants to be masters of ricefields and enthusiastically, increase land productivity, and limit to the minimum detrimental effects of natural calamities. Generally speaking, weather conditions were favorable in the 1982 grain year, especially during the 10th-month crop season. However, weather conditions have not been always favorable throughout the six crop production seasons. There was drought early in the 1981 crop season, followed by heavy rain in the end of the 5th-month crop causing tens of thousands of hectares to suffer from drought followed by waterlogging. In 1980, 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were damaged by brown planthoppers. However, Haiphong continued to have bountiful harvest thanks to the new force of product contracts with laborers.

One of the greatest tasks set forth by the eight Congress of Haiphong City party organization (second phase) is: Haiphong will meet its own needs in 1984.

Being a city with a great port and concentrated industry, implementing the implementation of the new managerial mechanism, Haiphong thought of mobilizing the comprehensive strength of an industrial city to develop agriculture. The Haiphong City party committee concentrated all minds, material, and capital on turning agriculture into a real basis for industry and other producing sectors to develop.

Under the conditions of limited capitals and material supplies, investment moved from dispersed to concentrated investment with key points, especially for large, high output rice areas. To rapidly create a real transformation in agriculture, Haiphong attaches importance to improving more than 40,000 hectares of shore farm land, which is well-known for being "acid at one end and salty at the other." During the past 3 years, the City together with the state and people have invested hundreds of millions of dong in building additional primary water conservancy projects to irrigate and drain 300,000 hectares of farm land of the four districts of Kien An, Do Son, Lang, and Vinh Bao. Water distribution projects for irrigation ditches and canals have also been rebuilt and perfected. Haiphong built 21 additional electrical pump stations, increasing the total number of electrical pump stations to 198, built 30 kilometers additional of low voltage power lines, 33 transformer stations, and nearly 500 motor pumps, dredged and built 10 kilometers of irrigation ditches and canals, built 10 kilometers in addition of more than 50 bridges for the traffic of motorized vehicles, 25 receiving sluices, and 850 in-field sluices. After having completed water conservancy projects in mid-1982, the municipality continued, together with the Thuy Nguyen district people, in investing tens of millions of dong to start building the An Son water conservancy project. This project will regulate water and improve a large part of the farm land of Thuy Nguyen district, which was originally an area of poor soil.

Along with investing in primary water conservancy projects to increase grain output, the municipality also assigned funds to reclaim and improve

... district, which is equal in size to an average district in the Red River delta. In 1962, it brought more than 3,300 hectares of coastal and shore wasteland into rice production and hundreds of hectares into the production of shrimps, fish, and valuable sea goods for export. It has gradually discarded rice varieties that are inappropriate for acid-salt fields and that are long-term, low-yielding, replacing them with new ones that tolerate acid and salt, resist planthoppers satisfactorily, and are high-yielding. It has attached importance to organizing and guiding components that select and reproduce rice varieties. The rice varieties center in Haiphong has regularly coordinated closely with the Central Agricultural Science and Technology Institute and the Grain and Food Products Institute in selecting and introducing new, high-yielding rice varieties into local ricefields. In the districts have laid out zones for the production and selection of new rice varieties. To date, a set of rice varieties appropriate for the acid-salt land of Haiphong has been widely reproduced and introduced into the cooperatives.

Also contributing to developing agriculture in the suburban district of Haiphong are the other economic sectors and more than 100 industrial enterprises and installations. The local industrial sector, with nearly 30 factories and enterprises, has concentrated tens of thousands of workers in serving agricultural production. The local production direction has been redefined: It is to shift 70 percent of the production potential from producing mechanical goods to producing consumer goods and common and improved tools to serve the peasants' essential needs. The new characteristic here is that the enterprises produce in response to the plans and to orders for goods from the districts and cooperatives.

Many central echelon factories in Haiphong, along with implementing their assigned goals, also employ all their available potential (labor, mechanical equipment) in serving agriculture to produce many products. These products are concentrated in the hands of the city to carry out two-way trade of goods with peasants. Because a number of municipal water conservancy, grain, communication and transport, and commercial sectors consider service to agriculture as their first task, in recent years, their business has undergone changes and has achieved better results.

Haiphong pays much attention to developing the right to be active in production and business of districts and agricultural cooperatives. During the past 3 years, the city has assigned responsibilities to its districts. Along with completely enacting the municipality's planned goals (contributions to the grain and food obligation, selection of laborers...), each district has, on the basis of its available land and labor conditions and material-technological installations to determine its own production directions and set forth the objectives of economic-social development within the district. All the districts have prepared their own budgets. A number of material-technical installations and the cultural and public welfare projects that were handled by the state and the municipality can now be managed by some districts, such as An Hai and Tien Lang. In production, discrepancies in crop output and in grain output between the districts and between the cooperatives have become smaller and smaller. Previously, only one district reached an output of 4 tons of paddy per hectare, now 5 of the 6 grain producing districts reach 4 tons per hectare. More than 70 percent of the cooperatives in the municipality reach an output of 5.5 tons or more per hectare.

... have been made in the various aspects of industrial production, circulation, and prices, etc. The change in the life style of the workers mentioned above is progressing but still at a slow pace at times and in certain localities, the level of agricultural production. There have been improvements in grain but new problems have arisen. Districts which have a few thousand tons of paddy left stored and remain in the city. Hailong has had bountiful harvests, but the agricultural producing force has remained behind schedule.

The economic structure in each district has taken shape but still needs further improvement. The main problem in the agricultural sector is especially concerning the perfection of the present contract system. The leadership of party committees of various counties are still weak. The dissemination and introduction of progressive agricultural varieties, fertilizers, plant protection, and other technical measures into ricefields are still weak. The movement of agricultural cooperatives, especially production unit leaders, although they have not been the object of thorough projects and training. There is a number of industrial plants such as rubber, leather, and so on. Affected by an irrational price policy and an inappropriate trade purchase formula, winter season vegetables and supplies are gradually decreased in both area and output. Facing the above mentioned weaknesses and setting directions to overcome them in the future, to create stable production in Hailong.

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES GRAIN MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK071417 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Grain Market Management"]

[Text] Grain market management is one of the measures being taken by the state to control agricultural products for the market, to place grain under unified management and to exert mastery in the market, thereby contributing to establishing socialist new order on the distribution-circulation front.

Managerial work must be aimed at using every means to eliminate competition with the state in the purchase of grain since such competition tends to inflate prices and upset the market. This involves, first of all, competition from private traders engaged in grain dealing and processing, and secondly, competition from those state and collective economic units which arbitrarily compete with the grain sector in purchasing and bartering for grain. Market management must be firmly administered to control products at their sources. Simultaneously, steady steps must be taken and proper policies adopted to suit each target and each kind of grain product, so as to roll back at all costs the advance of private trade. This can be done only if the socialist grain trade sector expands its activities and successfully takes over the market, and if it avoids causing trouble for the people, hindering production, upsetting the people's livelihood, fragmenting the market, and hampering the circulation of grain which is sanctioned by official plans and policies.

#### Managing the Circulation of Grain in the Sectors Under the Responsibility of the State

As ruled by the Council of Ministers, the distribution of grain in the sectors under the responsibility of the state is placed under the centralized and unified management of the Ministry of Food.

All localities are dutybound to correctly implement the various grain collection and distribution policies and plans of the central echelon. They must only keep for their own consumption an amount of grain determined by distribution plans and must scrupulously execute all grain mobilization orders.

Unauthorized sectors must not engage in the grain trade; state agencies and enterprises must not go to the countryside to buy grain, nor is one province allowed to purchase this commodity directly from another. Any local agency which needs to buy grain outside the set plan must do so through the grain sector.

Grain exports and imports are directly handled by the central echelon, through the ministries of foreign trade and food.

The distribution of grain to those consumers under the charge of the state should be strictly managed on the basis of the reexamination of recipients and standards, the abolishment of subsidies, and the struggle against all false statements concerning the number of consumers and their entitlement.

Utmost economy must be practiced in the social consumption of grain, even in those localities where there is a surplus of it.

#### Managing the Circulation of Grain in the Social Market

After paying their taxes and debts and making obligatory and nonobligatory sales to the state, grain producers are permitted to circulate the remainder of their grain in the local market. If the central and local state farms and the armed forces production stations and farms produce grain, they must turn it over to the state and must not send it to the market for sale or for barter. If the villages, agricultural cooperatives and production collectives do not use up all their grain funds, they must sell the remainder over to the state and must not put it on the market for sale or for barter.

Grain traders are not permitted to sell paddy, rice, corn and wheat at wholesale. In the immediate future, rice dealers are temporarily allowed to engage in retail business in the countryside. In the towns and cities, on the one hand the socialist trade sector must quickly advance to completely take over the retail market and, on the other hand, grain dealers must be reorganized. We can either use these dealers to work for the socialist trade sector, or allow them to continue selling grain at retail, but the grain agencies must strictly control the amounts involved and the location of markets. Private individuals are free to circulate sweet potatoes and cassava, except in those areas of concentrated production where the state alone has the right to collect these products.

Concerning grain millers and processors and agricultural machine service operators, the provincial and city people's committees concerned must organize and utilize them to meet any reasonable demands of their localities and may issue them with business permits.

Rice millers who specialize in carrying out contractual work for the people are allowed to collect paddy as compensation for their service according to the regulations promulgated by the local authorities. However, they are permitted to keep only a reasonable amount of this paddy for their own consumption and must sell the remainder to the state.

Bread and wheat noodle makers may work under contract for the state or for people and may be paid in cash. They are, however, not allowed to buy raw materials from and to sell their products in the market, except in southern provinces, where they may be allowed to buy wheat flour from the state and to sell their processed products in the market and under the supervision of the grain agencies, which must control the volume of business involved, the buying prices of raw materials and the selling prices of products.

Makers of noodles and cakes who use rice and corn as raw materials may do contractual work and retail their processed products in the market under the management of the trade agencies, which must control the rates of work compensation and the retail prices.

Operators of agricultural machine services (plowing, harrowing, water pumping, threshing, and so forth) may collect paddy as compensation at the rates fixed by the local authorities. But they are allowed to keep only a reasonable amount of this paddy for consumption and must sell the rest to the state.

To satisfy their legitimate needs in case they have to attend training courses or conferences or undergo medical treatment far from home, or in case gift giving is called for, persons not engaged in trade are allowed to carry a small amount of grain from one province to another.

#### Measures Aimed at Enhancing Grain Market Management

The basic measure is to step up and broaden the activities of the socialist grain trade sector (including the state and collective sectors) to ensure that most of the marketable grain is placed under state control. The distribution of grain aimed at meeting the demands of various categories of consumers and satisfying the need to expand trade must be satisfactorily carried out according to flexible policies and methods so as to gradually take over the role of private individuals. Only when it has gained control and administered unified management of grain, and only when it has dominated all wholesale operations and most of the retail business can the state exert mastery over the market and roll back the advance of private trade.

Market management must be closely combined with the socialist transformation of private trade. Speculators, hoarders, usurpers, buyers of unripe paddy and capitalist businessmen must be absolutely done away with. Small traders must continue to be transformed and reorganized; those who are found to be redundant but capable should be shifted to the production and service sectors, while those who are properly qualified should be employed in the state and collective trade sectors. A number of small traders should be allowed to continue their grain retailing business, but the grain agencies must strictly control the volume of grain involved and the choice of location for business activities. Surveys must be conducted to obtain accurate information about the number of private grain traders and processors in each area to help work out plans for their organization and employment or for their transfer to other fields of activity.

The policies of the party and the state concerning grain procurement and grain market management should be broadly disseminated among cadres and the people so as to stir up a mass movement to strongly support and resolutely implement them. Party cadres and members must uphold their vanguard and exemplary role in implementing these policies and must struggle against all negative phenomena and unlawful business practices in the market.

The law on penalties against speculation, illegal businesses and the infringement of socialist property, and the various state regulations on goods circulation and market management must be fully implemented. Any transgression of the state law must be sternly and promptly dealt with.

We must do everything possible to mobilize the force of the masses and rely on them to control grain at its source, that is, in villages, hamlets, and main local grain markets. Management of the grain market must be closely combined with management of the general market. To administer grain market management, we must also closely coordinate different economic, administrative and education measures.

## AGRICULTURE

### FEATURE ON PROBLEMS OF RICE PRODUCTION

BK090348 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The following is a report on food production in Vietnam:

The long cold spell at the end of December last year and early January destroyed one-third of rice seedlings in northern provinces. To solve this problem, the northern Vietnamese peasants had to sow seeds on the yards and even in the gardens to shelter them from cold winds.

Long cold spell is one of many other weather calamities such as drought, storms and floods the Vietnamese peasants have to suffer. The recent Nancy storm which hit central Vietnam destroyed tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields.

Agricultural production in Vietnam, particularly in northern Vietnam, is hard work in the struggle between nature and man.

In 1982, the gross food output rose to 16.2 million tons--a record figure. However, it cannot supply enough food to the population of over 52 million. The number of paddy per hectare is 280 kg, much lower than many countries in the world. For this reason, Vietnam still imports a necessary quantity of food. Our goal in 1983 is 17 million tons of food, including 14.5 million tons of paddy and 2.7 million tons of subsidiary food.

At the recent session of the National Assembly, many deputies felt that the increase of 1 million tons of paddy would be a hard struggle, but we can achieve this figure.

According to the minister of agriculture, Mr Nguyen Ngoc Triu, in recent years Vietnam has made considerable progress in agriculture with the steady increase of gross food output from 13.93 million tons in 1979 to 14.4 million in 1980, 15.1 million in 1981 and 16.26 million in 1982.

About the reason for the progress of agricultural production, the minister of agriculture said: First, it is due to intensive cultivation--particularly in rice cultivation--the use of good strains, proper cultivation techniques, proper timetable, good tending and adequate supply of fertilizer. Mention should also be made of the contractual quota system which is, in fact, an all-encompassing factor, a motive force. With this system, the peasants are closely linked with agricultural production and the ricefields. The weather was rather fine but the main factor is man--that is, collective peasants with a high sense of collective mastery.

CSO: 4200/361

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIALIST LABOR UNITS RECOGNIZED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed article: "1,008 Agricultural Units Recognized as Socialist Labor Units"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and the Emulation Department of the VCP Central Committee decided to recognize 1,008 Socialist Labor Units in agricultural cooperatives for 1981, the year in which there were the most Socialist Labor Units in collective agriculture since 1965. The number of Socialist Labor Units in 16 provinces are as follows: Ha Nam Ninh, 274; Hai Hung, 189; Thai Binh, 92; Hanoi, 92; Ha Bac 58; Hai Phong, 56; Vinh, 43; Nghe Tinh, 50; Thanh Hoa 40; Ha Son Binh, 34; Binh Tri Thien, 27; Hoang Lien Son, 18; Son La, 12; Lai Chau, 8; Quang Ninh 8; and Bac Thai, 6.

Of the 1,008 production units recognized for 1981, 551 had been recognized previously and 487 were recognized for the first time, and 770 were cultivation production units, 25 were collective hog raising units, 26 pisciculture units, 56 sewing units, 14 trade production units, 99 people's afforestation units, and 23 dacare units managed by cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture has sent award money to the Socialist Labor Units and helped the provinces promptly mobilize and encourage the movement.

In 1981 agriculture encountered difficulties with regard to weather. Production materials were scarce, the people encountered difficulties because of the failure of the 1980 crop, etc. But the emulation movement to raise Socialist Labor Units was still maintained in many places, and it developed relatively rapidly in Hai Phong and Hanoi. The Socialist Labor Units played an assault role and led the way in emulation to fulfill the production plan assigned by the cooperatives, so despite complicated changes in the year's rice yields in many places increased rapidly in comparison to 1980. In the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, and the municipality of Hai Phong all of the units attained yields of five tons or more per hectare, 94 of the units attained between seven and 10 tons per hectare, and three units attained 10 tons per hectare.

The movement to raise commercial crossbred hogs has developed strongly in Socialist Labor units, especially in Ha Nam Ninh, Hanoi, Thai Binh, and Hai Phong.

...to strive to build Socialist units in the mountain-region provinces. In Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces no unit (over a period of 15 years) been recognized as a Socialist labor unit. Some places have not selected and judged units rationally, or e.g. district agricultural committees have given blank checks to the emulation committees, etc.

The Ministry of Agriculture has set forth a number of tasks which must be carried out in order to promote the emulation movement to build Socialist labor units during the coming period. For example, the agricultural service and bureaus must strengthen their guidance of the movement, unit cadres must have the confidence of the people and ability, cooperative members must enthusiastically apply intensive cultivation measures, many households must surpass the contracted-out norms, etc.

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620: 4209/222

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTS IN 1982--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Jan--The aquatic products service in 1982 produced 658,000 tonnes of aquatic products, up by 9.6 percent over plan. Of this figure sea-products included 469,000 tonnes, up by 11.1 percent over plan or 12 percent more than 1981. In particular, the service caught 36,700 tonnes of shrimp for export, an increase of 104 percent over the 1982 plan. Both the state and collective sectors topped their plans. Seventeen out of a total of 20 coastal provinces, cities and zones over-fulfilled their plans. The Con Dao state-run fishing enterprise, an advanced unit, netted 22,500 tonnes of sea-products, or 1,500 tonnes more than plan. Besides, aquaculture has also been developed. So far, the area of fish ponds throughout the country has been expanded to 3,428,000 hectares, which produced 18,800 tonnes of aquatic products in 1982. Last year, the aquatic products service turned out 74 percent over plan, and provided Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City with more than 12,000 tonnes of sea-fish. The service's foreign currency earnings from the export of sea-products in 1982 increased by 22 percent over plan, or 50 percent over 1981. [Text] [OW020101 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Jan 83]

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL YEAR--Hanoi, VNA, 31 Jan--The provinces from Quang Nam - Danang southward last year harvested almost 8,150,000 tons of rice, 2.6 percent above target and up by 12.9 percent compared with 1981. This is the best crop since liberation in 1975. In the main rice crop, the farmers planted 1,960,000 hectares, down by 2.6 percent compared with 1981, but they obtained almost 4,400,000 tons of rice, up by 7.6 percent. The Mekong River Delta which accounts for 74 percent of the total rice output in the south, produced 275,300 tons more than in 1981. The summer-autumn rice crop, which has been planted only since liberation, yielded 1,970,000 tons, almost a million tons more than in 1981. The per-hectare yield of the winter-spring crop which is also an additional crop was 0.15 tons above target. The output of the other food crops outside rice reached 923,000 tons, an increase of 53,000 tons over the previous year. The farmers in southern Vietnam last year also obtained 741,000 tons of assorted vegetables, up 11 percent compared with 1981, pulse production reached 53,400 tons, 14,000 tons more than the previous year. Production of short-term industrial plants such as soybean and peanut was equal to the previous year's. Rubber production, however, has doubled. The number of buffaloes increased by 3.6 percent, cows by 5 percent and pigs by 4 percent. In particular, the number of ducks increased 41 percent. [Text] [OW020101 Hanoi VNA in English 1714 GMT 31 Jan 83]

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION EXPANSION--Hanoi, VNA, 29 Jan--The southern provinces from Song Be to Minh Hai, have so far built 189 agricultural cooperatives and 9,700 production collectives, double the figure of 6 years ago. These co-ops and collectives embrace 21.3 percent of the agricultural population and 15.6 percent of the cultivated land in the area. Besides, more than 10,000 "solidarity production teams," a lower form of collective farming, have been formed. Last year, almost 250,000 cadres were trained for the management of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. The rice yield of the collective sector is on the whole higher than that of the private sector. In the recent rainy season, the collectives and cooperatives in the nine Mekong River delta provinces reaped from 0.2 to 1.4 tonnes per hectare more than the individual farmers. [Text] [0W020101 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 29 Jan 83]

CSU: 4200/361

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### COAL MINISTER DISCUSSES PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

BK101239 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 83 pp 3-4

[Interview with SRV Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Chan by NHAN DAN correspondent--date and place not given]

[Summary] "Question: Our coal output is still low, while the various economic sectors are demanding more coal. Would you please tell us your views on how to accelerate the development of the entire coal sector?"

"Answer: The volume of coal production and the rate of development of the coal sector depend on many factors: Natural conditions, the material and technical bases, the infrastructure, investment policy, and social and welfare problems. Coal production involves many different branches and trades and highly complex techniques. It also requires close coordination with other economic sectors, especially communications and transportation, engineering, forestry, geology, import-export, and so forth. Coal production is no simple task. The efforts of the coal sector alone would not be enough. Only by combining the resources of several sectors to uniformly and steadily resolve various problems can we increase coal production fast enough to meet the demands of our entire party and people and to fulfill the resolution of the third plenum of the Party Central Committee.

"First of all, we must overcome the imbalances in the material and technical bases and in the infrastructure which have existed for many years. We must work to attract laborers to mining, especially to coal extraction in underground mines, and must reduce the difficulties faced by mineworkers regarding their material and spiritual life. We must regularly make investments to carry out simple and expanded reproduction of our fixed assets, to enhance labor productivity and the technical standards of coal production, and so forth. Various sectors are joining us in striving to resolve a host of important problems so as to increase the rate of development of the coal sector. Naturally, this cannot be done overnight. On the other hand, we must also pay due attention to making coal supply and consumption more rational, thereby increasing the effects of coal production on society.

"Question: Would the comrade minister please tell us how coal should be supplied and used to achieve the best results.

Answer: Due to the lack of coal, a number of sectors have had to cut back on their production plans. According to the state plan, the coal sector is entrusted with the task of satisfying the general demands for coal of all sectors and localities, while the communications and transportation sector is charged with delivering this coal to the consumers. Therefore, to make an objective and comprehensive assessment of the supply of coal to the various production sectors, it is obvious that we must consider a number of different aspects, including the implementation of the coal production plan, the coal transportation plan, the coal consumption norms, and the product-delivery plans of coal-using production establishments. Over the past years, despite numerous difficulties, we have, through great efforts, fulfilled our coal production plan. However, we have not yet been able to fulfill our plan to improve coal quality. The comrades in the communications and transportation sector have made considerable efforts and have fulfilled a fairly good part of their plan. At present, however, nearly 1.4 million tons of coal, including a portion slated for export, still remain in stock at various coal production corporations. Although all coal-using sectors have adopted measures to promote economization, a number of production establishments have used considerably more coal than allowed by the norms. Especially, losses of coal during the process of distribution and circulation and even in consumption have remained prevalent.

"On the other hand, we have not yet fully met our responsibilities in the management of coal consumption, especially in checking and comparing the amount of coal supplied to production establishments with the amount of products delivered by these establishments to the state. To satisfactorily resolve these problems, there must be effective coordination between the coal sector, the communications and transportation sector, and the administration in the localities through which the coal supply route runs, where storage facilities for coal in transit are located, and where coal consumers live.

"On 1 October, at Bai Chay, Quang Ninh Province, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communications and transportation, met with us and with those localities having a strong coal transportation force such as Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Hanoi and Quang Ninh. This conference was held to promote joint transportation operations, to carry out a division of work in resolving various problems concerning the regulation of coal reception facilities, to ensure the speedy use of coal loading and unloading equipment at various ports, to prepare for experimental deliveries of coal directly from the producer to the consumer in a number of important ministries, to improve coal measuring facilities, and to enhance the protection of coal during the process of distribution and circulation. All this was aimed at achieving the target of transporting the largest possible volume of coal by using the means currently available and by applying various managerial measures. We have discussed measures to be taken to effectively protect coal with a number of provinces. We have also discussed and are continuing to discuss, with various sectors and ministries which are major coal consumers, the need to reconsider consumption norms, to study the real technical requirements of coal production, to uniformly apply measures to manage sources of coal supplies, to regulate coal distribution among consumer ministries to ease the artificial coal shortage, and to propose that the state revise the

standards of coal produced for domestic consumption and use the plan to use various kinds of coal according to these revised standards. The consuming sectors should conduct studies to improve or to replace obsolete equipment run on coal, the operation of which entails substantial waste of coal. These sectors should also apply more comprehensive and more practical coal-saving measures.

"With the coordinated implementation of such measures, we believe that there will be a radical change in the efforts to ensure a more satisfactory supply for the national economy and to fulfill the two strategic targets of the four economic targets which the state has set for the coal sector.

"By the way, I would like to raise a point about which we must think carefully. Since the size of the coal deposits which we can exploit with our present means is not large, the cost of mining this coal is high, and transportation is difficult to provide, we should give serious thought to determining the purposes for which coal can be used to the best advantage. We should also seriously think about finding other sources of energy as substitutes for coal to meet a number of specific demands. First of all, we should make the best use of tree tops and branches obtained from logging operations, grow trees on all barren hills to produce firewood, and so on. Under certain circumstances, the use of these kinds of fuel can be much more advantageous than the use of coal. Generally speaking, we should promptly adopt an energy policy suitable for our country's economic resources and conditions."

Question: You said that the plan to improve coal quality has not yet been fulfilled. Would you please tell us what your sector is doing to remedy this problem?

Answer: We consider improving the quality of coal as one of our primary targets. When we said we have not yet fulfilled the plan to improve the quality of coal, we meant that the ratio of good coal in the gross coal output over the past few years has increased a little, but still below the target. The evaluation of coal quality must be based on the overall results of both coal mining and coal consumption. At present, the quality standards set for the coal produced for domestic consumption are also applied for the coal intended for export. These standards are too high, and this is not rational.

In 1982, although coal quality was improved, it was still below the target. This was due in part to a decrease in the quality of the coal extracted. But another reason was the lack of a suitable incentive system.

This year, we will concentrate our efforts on tackling the most basic problems to improve and ensure coal quality. First of all we will regulate the tipples to stabilize their operations. We will also link wage payments more closely with the quality of coal produced.

Question: Minister, would you please tell us why the plan for rationalization has not been fulfilled?

Answer: For many years now we have not been able to fulfill our earth excavation plan. We can cite two main reasons for this. First, we have not received enough new 27-40-ton earth-moving trucks annually. We need about 100 of these trucks each year to replace the old ones. Secondly, we have encountered numerous difficulties in operating the trucks currently in use due to a shortage of spare parts, the lack of maintenance facilities, and the low technical skills of repairmen.

In 1983, we have set for ourselves the target of excavating more than 27.5 million cubic meters of earth, nearly double that of 1982. Together with the 5.2 million tons of coal to be extracted from the opencut mines, this volume of earth amounts to almost 70 million tons in weight, all to be transported by truck. If we fail to accomplish this task, not only will the 1983 coal production plan be unfulfilled but the 1985 targets will also be affected. To provide the transportation needed, we must overcome the aforementioned weaknesses. On the one hand, we must have money to buy the trucks we need, and these vehicles must be sent to the mines on schedule. On the other hand, we must make a greater effort to repair old vehicles.

Question: Aside from the coal mines managed by the central authorities, our country has many other mines run by localities. Would the comrade minister please tell us what the Ministry of Mines and Coal has done to coordinate with the provinces the exploitation of these local resources?

Answer: We hold that the key factor in promoting the exploitation of local coal mines is the problem of policies, especially the policy of coal consumption, the policy of prices, the policy of using economic levers, and the policy of investing in the procurement of equipment to encourage the provinces to take the initiative in coal mining.

To resolve this key problem, we have worked in coordination with various localities to study new ways of coal processing and to increase the use-value of coal. We have used peat mixed with coal dust from Quang Ninh as fuel for baking bricks and tiles and for cooking. We have used coke, briquettes, coal dust from Quang Ninh and bituminous coal as fuel for ships, and so forth. We have paid compensation for some kinds of coal for which the transportation cost is high. We have provided specialized equipment and supplies for the localities concerned, assisted them in conducting surveys, drafting plans and guiding construction work, sent cadres and workers to help them develop their mines, and established brotherhood between the locally-run and centrally-operated mines. These efforts have definitely contributed to increasing the coal output of these localities.

Last year, we submitted a report on this matter to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, who eventually issued Directive 55-CT on 17 March 1982 promulgating a number of policies aimed at providing incentives for the development of coal production in various localities.

In November 1982, together with the localities we held the third conference on local coal production (the first conference was called in 1975, the second

10/10/57. Concerning the management of local coal mining, we are in contact with the General Geological Department to gradually regulate this work according to the state law.

These efforts should be continuously and constantly maintained and improved, since local coal mining also has its own difficulties. If we are able to clearly see these difficulties, and take appropriate measures to deal with them, we will certainly be able to achieve our objectives."

10/10/57 4209/235

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### INCREASE IN CHEMICALS PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 1

/Article: "Industry in 1982. Chemicals Sector: Increase of Agricultural Fertilizer Production and Supply of Many Kinds of Industrial Raw Materials. Production of Bicycle Tires Exceeds Plan by 2 Million Units."

/Text/ The chemicals sector concentrated on implementing the 1982 state plan on three fronts: serving agriculture, supplying products to industrial sectors, and responding to some of the consumption need of the society.

Looking toward the agricultural front, the chemicals sector readjusted the organization and management of mines, reallocated workers, actively tried to overcome some of the difficulties in energy, equipment, and transportation, and exploited more ore than before producing nearly 200,000 tons of chemical fertilizers of various kinds. All the mainstay units of the sector overachieved their plans. The Lam Thao superphosphate factory produced many replacement parts and overachieved its plan by 4,000 tons of superphosphate. The Van Dien phosphate fertilizer factory, test operating a 50,000-ton furnace replacing coke with Vang Danh coal, overachieved its goal of 600 tons. The Ha Bac nitrogen fertilizer factory, having achieved its 1982 plan poorly, projected that it could prepare material conditions more satisfactorily to double or triple production in 1983. Other enterprises in the sector produced an additional 17,000 tons of fertilizers of various kinds including ground phosphate, roasted phosphate, ground apatite and limestone, and N.P.K. mixed fertilizer, responding to the need of the localities.

Due to a shortage of raw materials, the production of insecticides could not achieve as planned; thanks to cooperating with many localities, the enterprises produced an additional 3,000 tons.

The chemicals sector also supplied 49 essential products including hundreds of different goods, meeting some of the need for basic chemicals and small industry chemicals of various sectors.

Production of the following items met or exceeded plans: batteries, 121 percent; soldering irons, 110 percent; pure chemicals, 136 percent. Investment focussed on increasing the production of soda by 1.5 folds, aiming at decreasing the quantity of imported soda.

factories that produce rubber goods also made progress: more than 7 million bicycle tires were produced, an increase of 2 million compared to last year. Synthetic detergent factories produced 12,000 tons; the production of batteries reached 22 million units... Thanks to actively creating domestic sources of raw materials to replace import sources, and to linking central and regional production installations, the factories produced an additional 110 million dong of goods, not including the products manufactured with state-supplied raw materials.

However, there still are many factories that did not achieve their plan because of inability in developing the creative activity in looking for sources of materials and raw materials, and are inefficient in producing and business in line with the new regulations and policies.

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LSO: 4209/211

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 83 p 1

/Article: "Developing Every Potential and Creating New Economic and Social Changed, Twenty Factories of the Sundries Sector (Ministry of Light Industry) Implemented Many Coordinated Economic Measures and Produced in Addition Nearly 50 Million Dong of Consumer Goods."/

/Text/ The sundries sector has 20 factories entrusted with producing 34 consumer goods such as soap, stationery, plastic, leather, and enamel iron goods, etc. In 1982, the state entrusted this sector with an 80 million dong production plan. Thanks to implementing their right of production and business initiative and to developing the strength of each factory and of the whole sector, satisfactorily employing economic relationships, connected production business, and profit sharing sub-contracting...the factories processed an additional 3,000 tons of material supplies and raw materials to produce 10 million consumer goods items serving agriculture, industry, and export. This additional output is more than 50 percent of the state-assigned plan and includes 4 million meters of thin PVC sheeting, 1,960 tons of soap and pressed oil, 500,000 fountain pens, 62,000 pairs of plastic sandals, 42,000 meters of vinyl, etc. All of the products were delivered to state commercial and material supply organs, except for a portion which upper echelons allowed producers to barter for material supplies and raw materials to serve production.

Relying on their strength in advanced equipment, rational criteria of material consumption, and skilled workers, the factories carried out many coordinated production contracts with various localities and sectors. The equipment investment sector provided technical assistance to Thai Binh and Minh Hai provinces in producing tannin, which it purchased to serve leather production. Cooperation with Mekong delta provinces, Thanh Hoa, Hoang Lien Son, Hai Hung, and so forth, produced 1,623 tons of oil and grease and thousands of whole pig and cow hides. The sector also manufactured a large volume of spare parts and accessories for the textile sector to maintain steady production and acquired foreign currencies for the purchase of import raw materials. The mining area was allotted foreign currencies to purchase a number of items for worker protection; soap, plastic, and leather factories accepted orders to produce hats, boots, and bath and laundry soaps for miners, obtaining foreign currencies for their products. Binh Minh plastic factory produced thousands

at meters of plastic water pipes for the song be granted 1 ton, 100 meters of water during the dry season, and so forth.

The whole sector was involved in the "open warehouse" movement; together with raw materials to achieve plans, thus trading 33 kinds of items and spare parts, 221 kinds of valves and ball bearings, 20 tons of chemicals, 28 tons of oil, 300 tons of coal, 600 plastic pipes of various kinds, and so forth. To date, all 20 factories in the sector have exceeded state-assigned plans by 1 to 33 percent; production for 13 of the 19 main products achieved or overachieved the plans. An additional plan of 200 million dong was achieved before the end of the year. The factories are animatedly working to implement the 1983 first quarter production plan.

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TSO: 4209/211

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### 'NHAN DAN' ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

BK191330 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Production of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The most important socioeconomic target set by the Fifth Party Congress is to meet the most urgent and essential demands and gradually stabilize and further improve the people's material and cultural lives. To achieve this target, we must strive to develop agricultural production--the frontline battle--and, at the same time, accelerate the production of consumer goods--also a vital battlefront--in order to quickly increase wealth for society, create jobs, expand the market and labor division, increase national income and capital accumulation for the economy, and contribute to improving the socioeconomic situation in the country.

The production of consumer goods has progressed well in the past 2 years with many new factors emerging and developing. The most outstanding feature was that despite many difficulties in raw and other materials and energy, light industry and the food industry still fulfilled their plan norms for such major products as clothing fabrics, paper, sugar, canned food, wine, tea and cigarettes with some increases over the 1980 norms. Many sectors, localities and primary installations, especially handicrafts and artisan industry, have developed initiatives and creativity in overcoming difficulties while tapping raw materials from various agricultural, forestry and maritime product sources, and have made full use of discarded supplies and products to produce many types of consumer goods, meeting many of the demands for people's livelihood and export requirements. Another new and commendable feature is that some localities and primary installations have begun to use various forms of cooperation and economic alliance with other localities and units in order to use the strengths of each locality in producing more export items, further balance the distribution of raw and other materials and manufacture even more products.

Although the effort displayed is considerable, the great potentials for developing the production of consumer goods have not been exploited most satisfactorily. Some production capacity is still wasted. Many factories and enterprises use only about half of their production capacity because of problems of energy, raw and other materials--vital factors of production--have not been resolved uniformly and consistently. Some localities which can produce consumer goods, rely on others to satisfy their demand.

There are still manifestations of loose managerial discipline in production and business operation. Production plans often do not reflect their real potentials and conditions. There is a lack of unity in programming and planning by many localities, even within the same province. In the artisan industry, cases of duplication of effort and production have occurred, with many primary units producing the same goods and competing for raw and other materials. Meanwhile, there are also units sitting on heaps of valuable raw materials which do not know how to use them and they wait for goods from other localities. There are also some localities which fail to firmly grasp the socialist business principle and apply them along the line of unifying the three interests. Some small businesses merely for profit and do not deliver enough products to the state. They have even siphoned off goods to private traders to disrupt the market. Declining quality and increased production costs are currently serious problems which cause huge wastes in energy, raw materials and labor and large stockpiles of unusable goods.

The party Central Committee's third plenum resolution and the Council of Ministers' report on socioeconomic plans at the last National Assembly meeting clearly indicated: In the next few years, our entire country will concentrate on resolving the urgent problems of life: Food, clothing, study, medicine, housing, and will struggle to meet immediately in 1983 the demands for food through domestic grain production and collection and purchase. We must keep up with the increasing demands for consumer goods every year so that in 1985 we can ensure the fulfillment of all demands for such staple commodities as clothing fabrics, fuel, medicines, paper, bicycles and accessories, and household goods. With the current imbalances in materials, capital, energy, and raw materials, it is not easy to achieve these very modest goals. However, if we change anew our way of seeing things, correctively evaluate our strengths and existing potentials, develop our dynamism and creativity, and take effective measures to exploit these potentials, the achievement of set goals will be within our reach. Not only have we abundant resources and labor but also a well established production network from the central down to lower levels, which is thousands of collective and private installations. Still there is a large production capacity which has not been used. If grain production installation increased the usage rate of its equipment and machinery by some one or two percentage points and the entire consumer goods industry increased its production capacity by some tens of percentage points, production would increase by 50 percent. Apart from the old installations, many new ones will be constructed soon.

The path forward is to seek all possible means to mobilize all resources, including state-owned, collective and individual, and to optimally use the production front, and to optimally use the existing production capacity of the light industry and the food industry, including handicrafts and other industries. At the same time, we must turn to account the advantages of all the national people's industry and other heavy industrial sectors to produce consumer goods. All localities, especially hanoi, Haiphong, Vinh, and others, have great potentials to produce consumer goods. We must be able to exploit the ability to meet demand locally and nationwide. We must also encourage business and cooperation among enterprises, including inter-enterprises and localities distributed in the same area.

order to produce consumer goods. While firmly grasping the main line of creating domestic sources of raw materials we should actively promote cooperation with foreign countries to create additional sources of raw materials for production. Local industries should strive to restore production and make full use of manpower, technical abilities and local raw materials on the spot in order to develop and diversify the production of consumer goods. Quantitative development should be coupled with qualitative improvement. The quality of products and production costs should be matters of constant concern not only to the primary production installations but also to the management apparatus. We must oppose fraudulence in business everywhere and uphold honesty in working with profits from increased labor productivity, practicing thrift and reducing production costs and not shortchanging the raw and other materials of the state, nor from failing to deliver products to the state.

The production of consumer goods should be the battlefield for all sectoral localities. The people, especially peasants, are in need of many consumer goods. Just like the grain and food program, the consumer goods program should also be raised to its full significance and be carried out with the utmost effort at the various provincial and city party organizations and enterprises in the second stage.

Fully aware of the spirit of the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution, we must exploit all the potentials to quickly increase the production of consumer goods, resolve not to tolerate the shortage of basic necessities and advance toward fully meeting the people's demands for a variety of consumer goods.

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY IN BIEN HOA DISCUSS

Panel 150: *John Adams and Thomas Jefferson* by John Vanderlyn, 1805. Oil on canvas, 100 x 140 cm. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Article by Alan Lap on the Dong Nai Newspaper: "The Development of Shell Industry and Handicrafts in Binh Thuan"

During recent years the development of small industry has become one of the important missions of High School. The gradual transformation of that sector has received strong support from the sections, sectors, and mass associations. Attention to promoting the campaign to build "five men" groups, the fully qualified cooperative teams to the cooperative state, the strong cooperative team, organize the individual workers - groups so that they can be organized, to a group of 100 workers, to a coordinating association, reform, and workers that the handicraft workers earn their living collectively.

[illegible]

...with 1955, the ...  
...the country ...  
...the first ... of this year ...  
...industry-manufactured products ...  
...more than four times more than ...  
...percent of the province's total ...  
...accounted for 45.8 percent of ...  
...for ... million ...  
...Production ...  
...the workers was raised, and the average income of a worker ...  
...the ...  
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...of the state. The state controls most (54 percent) of the ...  
...industry-manufactured goods produced.

...there are also deficiencies in the work of ...  
...if ... education was not yet ...  
...production of management is not yet clear, and control ...  
...which has led to the situation ...  
...are ... in living collectively ...  
...number of cooperative teams have ...  
...their activities are not in accord with ...  
...productivity is low, and the workers' living standards ...  
...number of teams were disbanded during ...  
...for cooperative teams, or ...

...the situation there must be specific ...  
...the materials and production scales for each sector and ...  
...in the management structure ...  
...small industry and handicrafts sector.

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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

CENTRAL PROVINCE TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Jan--The central province of Binh Tri Thien in 1982 was the leading province in the country in the development of local communications and transport. Last year, the population in the province contributed 84 percent of the investments in this area and used materials left by the war to build and upgrade 295 kilometres of district and village roads and build or repair 26 bridges with a total length of 3,500 metres. This has helped in the opening of bus lines, some of which service new economic zones. Binh Tri Thien has also made quick progress in the replacement of the primitive, low-productivity and painstaking method of shoulderpole transportation by more effective means like wheelbarrows and oxcarts. The province has put into operation its first river and coastal vessels of the 600-tonne type, thus raising its river transport tonnage by 2,200 tonnes. [Text] [OW020101 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/361

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

CRECHE POPULATION INCREASES--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Jan--In 1982, more than 1 million children were admitted to creches throughout the country. Of this figure, 344,257 went to state-run chreches and the rest to the creches run by agricultural cooperatives. More than 21,000 creches, or 48 percent of the total, are full-time day-care centres. Phu Khanh, Son La and Ha Bac provinces and Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi have been cited for the good quality of childcare. In Phu Khanh Province, all districts and townships already are provided with creches totalling 355. For this achievement, the provincial mother and child care service has been awarded the rotary banner of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [OW020101 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 22 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/361

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**MARCH 21, 1983**